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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1927.

陸拜禮

日叁廿月四年七廿百九仟壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.35	11.55	1.15	2.35
Yauwalei	Dep.	6.50	8.15	8.40	9.25	10.45	12.05	1.25	2.45
Shatin	Dep.	7.00	8.25	8.50	9.35	10.55	12.15	1.35	2.55
Taipei	Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.00	9.45	11.05	12.25	1.45	3.05
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.55	11.15	12.35	1.55	3.15
Fanning	Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	11.25	12.45	2.05	3.25
Shumshui	Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.15	11.35	12.55	2.15	3.35
Canton	Arr.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.25	11.45	13.05	2.25	3.45

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.00	9.45	11.05	12.25	1.45	3.05
Shumshui	Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.55	11.15	12.35	1.55	3.15
Fanning	Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	11.25	12.45	2.05	3.25
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.15	11.35	12.55	2.15	3.35
Taipei	Dep.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.25	11.45	13.05	2.25	3.45
Shatin	Dep.	8.00	9.25	9.50	10.35	11.55	1.15	2.35	3.55
Yauwalei	Dep.	8.10	9.35	10.00	10.45	12.05	1.25	2.45	4.05
Kowloon	Arr.	8.20	9.45	10.10	10.55	12.15	1.35	2.55	4.15

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25				
Shatin	Dep.	8.40	12.35	3.15	7.30				

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin	Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.05	5.15			
Fanning	Dep.	7.25	11.10	2.00	6.00	6.10			

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from Messrs. The Orient & Star Line, Hongkong, or from The American Express Company, Hong Kong.

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	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MACAO
SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL	8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" 3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI" 2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
SUNDAY, 24th APRIL	8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" 3.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	4.30 P.M. "SUI TAI" 5.30 P.M. "SUI AN"

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Our London Letter.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

KEEN INTEREST AT HOME.

LONDON CABARET SHOWS.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 25th.

The news cabled this week from Shanghai about the weller of murder and pillage outside the Settlement, and the subsequent accounts of savagery at Nanking, including the attacks on foreigners, have shocked public opinion in this country. What may happen in the course of the next few weeks is a subject of the utmost concern to the British people. It forms the chief topic of conversation wherever one goes. No man dare prophesy how the future will shape itself, although everybody hopes for the best.

I desire, however, to put it upon record that the events of the past few weeks, as published in the newspapers, have stirred us all. The public eagerly buy the papers and turn first to the latest intelligence from China. The position of the British men, women, and children in Shanghai and elsewhere, surrounded by hordes of frenzied Chinese capable of any and every atrocity, has moved the whole of England profoundly. Never have the ties of blood and race been realised more strongly than in the anxious days.

Utterly Discredited.

There is now one section of the population which finds it inexpedient to talk about China. The Socialists have been reduced to sullen silence by the logic of events at Shanghai and elsewhere. They opposed the sending of troops, and praised of "militarism," in support of "imperialism," and of "capitalism." For months all the ignorant jargon of Socialist and Communist propaganda has been shouted on platforms in the country and found an echo in the House of Commons.

Today the frothy spouters are being asked by every responsible writer in the Press what they have to say about the Chinese. They have, of course, no answer. They stand utterly discredited—bankrupt in patriotism, in political knowledge and foresight, and even in the sentiments of our common humanity.

British Opinion.

There is a marked change in the outlook on China as a result of the Shanghai and Nanking outrages. It is seen that most of the talk about a China struggling to be politically free is out of place. The Daily Telegraph warns the Government against a too ready acceptance of Cantonese professions. Having reviewed the course of recent events the paper states: "It is in a situation that such things are possible as the attempt—sane and well-intentioned—but quite hopeless—has been made by the British Government to establish regular and friendly relations with the Cantonese political leadership. The psychology of Chinese warfare is still that of the Taiping and the Boxer risings; and it may as well be recognised that in playing at diplomacy against this ghastly background we are gaining nothing but humiliation." I may add that the Government are not blind to the unhappy diplomatic consequences of the Hankow massacre.

Cabaret Shows.

There has been some discussion in the newspapers about the success or otherwise of the cabaret shows in London. But it is not easy to express a definite opinion. A number of the leading restaurants are still running them; and of course for people who can afford it they are a very pleasant change from the ordinary entertainment. What has struck me is the enjoyment of the diners, who in the intervals get in a dance on the floor themselves. No doubt the most consistently patronised is the cabaret show at the New Prince restaurant in Piccadilly where the management (Continued on next column).

THE MAY-FAIR HOTEL.

KING AND QUEEN PAY A VISIT.

AN ALL-ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

The King and Queen paid a visit of inspection last month to the new May Fair Hotel, which stands on a site that once formed part of the gardens of Devonshire House. The Royal visitors arrived at three o'clock, and it was nearly an hour before they took their departure. They were received by Sir Francis Towle, managing director, and Major-General Guy Dawson. They went first into the restaurant and afterwards to the ball-room, garden, grill-room, and the various ladies' rooms. They went up in the lift to the fifth floor, and then down to the basement, where the Queen displayed special interest in the kitchen and the many labour-saving appliances. Her Majesty was particularly charmed by the garden.

Like An English Country House.

Their Majesties were informed by their conductors that an effort had been made to produce an all-English establishment. There were certain things about the hotel, however, which it was necessary to rely to some extent on the foreigner, but everything possible about that hotel was British. The furniture, carpets, and fittings had been specially designed for their purpose, and not copied from other models. The general idea was to produce the home atmosphere of an old-English country house, and at the same time to make the hotel the last word in modern equipment. Sir Francis Towle called attention in the basement to a plate-washing machine, and proceeded to give a demonstration to the Queen. He said that, too, was of English make, and so far as he knew was the first efficient English plate-washing machine to be manufactured.

The King was informed that the decorations were mainly of the Queen Anne and Georgian style, and Sir Francis Towle added that to his mind the best of them all were the George V., although some people were apt to speak of decorations of the period of the reign of his Majesty as "modern stuff." The hotel was opened to the public on March 25th.

are bringing their cabaret policy into line with that of the music halls. Instead of running the same show for several months they are now introducing new turns every week, and I hear that so far this policy is proving successful. It is expensive, however, as first-class artists have to be engaged; but on the other hand visitors like to see new turns, and it keeps the interest in the cabaret alive.

Famous Gem For America.

There is considerable interest in the news published this week that the Duke of Westminster has sold the famous Nassak diamond to a New York jeweller for a sum that has not been made public. But it has not been made public for this gem, which was brought to England at the end of the Eighteenth Century by Warren Hastings on his return from India, was valued in 1911 at £20,000. The Nassak diamond is a triangular-shaped stone of 89 carats. It somewhat resembles a child's kite with the bottom point off, and is yellow in colour. No doubt its historical associations have a certain influence in determining its value. The new owner must have an unduly large share of this world's riches, for apart from the purchase price the United States duty will take another £10,000. Two of the biggest Indian diamonds known are the Nizam, 227 carats, now owned by the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Regent (or Pitt) diamond, 136 carats, which was one of the French jewels, and is still in France.

Sir Ronald Macleay.

It is noted here with interest that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague. Your readers will recall that Sir Ronald was from 1922 to 1926 British Minister in China, where he had also served earlier in his career as Counsellor of Embassy to the Legation at Peking. For three years previous, to going to China as Minister he was in Argentina holding a post similar to that which he is now to occupy at Prague. He is a Balliol man, and joined the Diplomatic Service in 1895.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. George's day: Wreath laying ceremony, Cenotaph, 9 a.m.; Free Cinema performance for Service men, Queen's Theatre, 9-7 p.m.; E.R. Telephone Co., Ltd., annual meeting; Exchange Building, second floor, 11 a.m.; Yachting: Non-Winning boats race and menagerie race. Football: Charity match for M.C.L. Army v. Hong Kong, Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.; Lawn Bowls: Practice Match Civil Service C.C. v. East Point R.C., 3.30 p.m.; Hockey: Club v. 2nd Punjab, U.S.R. ground, 4.30 p.m.; Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.; Peak Club Club dance, 8.15 p.m.; Queen's Theatre: "The Temp-tress"; World Theatre: "Monna Vanna"; Star Theatre: "Our Hospitality"; Principal Malls: Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Samartha); Outward: Australia, etc. (J.K. Maru), 9 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Katori Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Golf: Kowloon Golf Club v. Junior Section, H.K.G.C., Kowloon City Course; 1st Extra Race Meeting, Macao; Cricket: University v. Camerompan, Pokfulam ground; Ping-Pong Match: S.C.A.A. v. Wah Yan Old Boys' Union, at Wah Yan College, 2 p.m.; St. George's Society attend St. John's Cathedral morning service; Farewell sermon by Rev. G. R. Lindsay, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 8 p.m.; Massed Bands Concert, Queen's Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Monday.

Anzac Day: Laying of Wreath at Cenotaph in memory of Australians and New Zealanders, 9.30 a.m.; H.K.G.C. Tennis: Tournament (details in sports column daily); Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Lecture: "Some Social and Industrial Changes in 18th and 19th Centuries," by Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.; Dinner Dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.; Principal Malls: Inward: U.S.A., etc., and Europe via Siberia (President Adams); U.S.A., etc. (President Jefferson); Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc., and Europe via San Francisco (President McKinley), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

H.K.G.C. Tennis: Tournament (details in sports column daily); Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.; Debate: "That Bachelors should be Taxed," St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.; Beethoven Centenary Recital, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.; Principal Malls: Inward: U.S.A., etc. (Shingo Maru); Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Adams), 1.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Alhos II.), 1.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

Entries close for 3rd Extra Race Meeting, 1 p.m.; Inter-School sports, H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley; H.K.G.C. Tennis: Tournament (details in sports column daily); Victoria Diocesan Association "At Home," Helena May Institute, 4.30 p.m.; Tea dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Thursday.

General Chamber of Commerce annual meeting, City Hall, 4 p.m.; H.K.G.C. Tennis: Tournament (details in sports column daily); Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.; Principal Malls: Inward: Canada, U.S.A., etc. (Empress of Asia).

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—The belt of high pressure has maxima near Shanghai and Tokyo. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea. LOCAL FORECAST: N.E. winds, moderate, cloudy.

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CHAOS IN NATIONALIST TERRITORY.

**MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS AT
WAR IN KIANGSI.**
RED FACTION OUT TO DESTROY CHIANG KAI SHEK.
EXODUS OF CHINESE FOR SHANGHAI.
KIUKIANG'S FILTHY STATE UNDER NATIONALISTS.

KIUKIANG, April 8th.
The struggle between the extremists and moderates in Kiangsi province has already commenced, writes a N.C. Daily News correspondent. Li Lih Chun, the moderate First Deputy, has been dismissed by the Hankow Communists, who have appointed Chu Pei Teh, General Commanding the 3rd Army, in his place. There has been a great exodus of moderates from Nanchang to Kiukiang and every day the offices of the British shipping companies (whose steamers are the only ones running) and filled with an anxious crowd of Chinese demanding tickets to Shanghai.

Barometer Set Stormy.
In Kiukiang our political barometer has set "stormy." In other words the local magistrate has again disappeared. The native city is plastered with posters saying "Down with Chiang Kai Shek" and the Provincial Notes of the Central Bank (Cantonese notes) which were circulating in large numbers have been declared to be of no value. These provincial notes are signed by an appointee of Chiang Kai Shek and have been used to pay his troops. There is an evident attempt on the part of the Communists to "damage" Chiang Kai Shek's credit.

Meanwhile there is still no proper administration in the Concession. The administrator, Mr. Chao, has with some haste booked a passage to Shanghai on a British steamer. Our gallant thirty, the Hsien Ping (Military Police), who could be seen in armed patrols of three walking round the Concession any fine afternoon of the past three weeks, have run away to Hukow, 10 miles down river.

The Foul Fruits Of Nationalism.
For three weeks now the Concession has been Chinese and nothing has been done. No attempt of any sort has been made by the Chinese to build up an organization to carry on essential services. The late Municipal Police, clothed in rags (most of their clothing was looted by the gentlemen of the 6th Army on January 7th) wander about the streets disconsolately, hands in pockets, chatting idly with passing coolies and wondering where their next month's pay is to come from. The Concession footpaths, being the only nicely paved bits of China within a hundred miles, form an excellent course, on which the "jeunesse dorée" may acquire the art of bicycling. Our roadways, not so smooth, provide a good track up and down which would be Nationalist officers—may gallop. Our foreshore is a perfectly delightful spot for beggar encampments. Kiukiang Concession, which was sweet and clean and fragrant, will soon revert to the mucky state which is the rest of China. Such are the fruits of the modern Nationalist Government of which Mr. Eugene Chen is so proud. Citizens of Shanghai be warned in time.

Moderates Murdered And Mobbed.
In Nanchang the extremists have succeeded in wrecking the headquarters of the moderate organization, the Hsien Tang Pu, to which the Farmers are affiliated and four of the moderate leaders have been killed in the rioting. The Commissioner of Education was dragged through the streets. The Commissioner of Justice escaped in time but his wife is believed to have been among some of the women dragged through the streets. How do Education and Justice flourish in Kiangsi? The sudden attack on the Provisional Cantonese notes has added to the already numerous difficulties of the Chinese merchants and many of the shops have again closed their doors.

In Kiukiang the situation is very similar. Although martial law is still in force officially, members of the labour unions are allowed to carry knives. Often these knives are lashed to the ends of long poles and are reminiscent of the pictures we used to see in the foreign papers at the time of the Boxer troubles of Chinese crowds parading with these long poles adorned with human heads. The Kiukiang "Hsien Tang Pu" has been wrecked and numbers of the moderates, men and women, have been seized, bound with ropes and dragged through the streets. Many of these unfortunate victims are held prisoners. The attitude of the soldiers is doubtful and it is thought that Cha Pei Teh and his whole 3rd Army will support the Communists. Chu Pei Teh is no more a Communist than is Tang Seng Chi, but as the latter wants Hunan for himself so Chu Pei Teh wants Kiangsi for himself, and presumably they think they have a better chance of getting what they want by supporting the Hankow clique.

Some Still For Chiang.
However, there are still elements in Kiukiang who favour Chiang Kai Shek. When the ricksha coolies found that the name of their Union had been affixed to the posters denouncing Chiang Kai Shek, they got annoyed and went on one day's strike as a protest. They said Chiang Kai Shek had always paid his ricksha fares and he was all right. The farmers, too, may again take a hand in the game. In fact, it is said that they have an appointment for to-day and 20,000 strong, they intend to march into Kiukiang to beat up the extremists. There is a small hitch, however. Last time they beat up the extremists each farmer received 30 cents for his midday meal, and they insist on receiving 30 cents per head this time too. It is not quite certain whether the money will be forthcoming.

Prices have gone up. The coolies who beat up the Concession in June, 1925, burnt the Taiwan Bank, looted the British and Japanese Consulates and the Taikoo house only received 20 cents each.

The Butcher Chang Chien.
We have had another distinguished visitor. Chang Chien, Commander of the 6th Nationalist Army. Looter of the Kiukiang Concession, in January, Perpetrator of the Nanking Horror in March, has gone through on his way from Shanghai to Hankow, presumably to render an account of his stewardship to his master, Borodin.

THE YANGTZE FERMENT.

MUCH UNEASINESS IN
HANKOW.

FEARS OF DESCENT BY
CHIANG KAI SHEK.

The situation in Hankow is uncertain owing to the feeling that General Chiang will advance against the Red stronghold in the near future and clear out the Communists, says the North China Daily News of last Tuesday. The same air of waiting for the worst is traceable in most of the river ports at the present time. At Changsha, about which news is now less current than before the evacuation of foreigners, the tide has turned more than ever Bolshevik, and attacks are now being made frequently upon compradors and house-boys.

Lawlessness And Loot In Wuhu.
Nearly 20,000 troops are now in Wuhu, belonging mostly to the 7th Division with a number of the 15th. Some of the latter wear a uniform similar to the troops of Sun Chuan Fang, which accounted for a certain amount of speculation in the beginning. The 7th Division are noted for being a particularly lawless lot, and they were responsible for looting the Wuhu Recreation Club, as well as most of the shops and houses in the native city. Apart from their general tendency towards lawlessness the present looting is also believed to be a reaction to the report that the Northern forces are now in Huchow, in Anhui, a distance about 25 miles down river from Wuhu.

The rumour of Chiang Kai Shek's advance was freely circulated in Wuhu last Saturday and some of the 7th Division's troops were expected to have left Wuhu for Showchow yesterday. Other troops were reported to have been seen on the south bank of the river at Jintow Cho Reach, and as they were flying white, black and red flags, it is believed that they are Northern troops, the colours in question purporting to be those of Chang Tso Lin.

Firing On U.S. Destroyers.
It is now imperative that a naval escort should accompany all merchant steamers including tug-boats between Nanking and Vine Point.

At Nanking itself, firing across the river and from Pukow whence field guns were employed had increased throughout Saturday.

All business men and officials of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway remaining on board H.M.S. Emerald until a few days ago, are reported to be arriving in Shanghai on the next river steamer.

Unconfirmed reports in Nanking state that troops there have sided with General Chiang Kai Shek and that posters are boldly displayed denouncing Borodin, Hsu Chien and Tang Yen Teh.

The Butcher Chen Chien.
From Kiukiang it is reported that 7,500 troops left Hankow on Sunday night ostensibly for Nanking, but really for Wuhu to counteract any activities on the part of troops loyal to Chiang Kai Shek against those loyal to the Hankow Government. Chen Chien, known to be strongly anti-Chiang, was expected in Wuhu yesterday, bearing out the report that counter-propaganda is being launched by the Bolshevik element. A Chinese river tugboat at Chinkiang, of the "Chu Tai" class and flying the flag of the Rear-Admiral was engaged by a battery on the north shore while leaving Silver Island Pass and was hit on the hull below the bridge, according to foreign authorities up-river. A shell passed through the ship making a hole three feet in diameter. The shell was about six inches but did not burst, and the vessel is now anchored in shallow water for beaching.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 22nd, 1927.	
A.R. Bank	£1,035 nom.
Do.	£1,035 nom.
Chartered Bank	£1,035 nom.
Merchants Bank	£1,035 nom.
Do.	£1,035 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£1,035 nom.
East Asia Bank	£1,035 nom.
Canton Insurance	£1,035 nom.
China Underwriters	£1,035 nom.
North China Ins.	£1,035 nom.
Union Insurance	£1,035 nom.
Yongkian Insurance	£1,035 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£1,035 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£1,035 nom.
Donghai Insurance	£1,035 nom.
Steamboat Insurance	£1,035 nom.
Hong Kong Tugs	£1,035 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (Def.)	£1,035 nom.
Shanghai Insurance	£1,035 nom.
Star Furnish	£1,035 nom.
Waterbury	£1,035 nom.
China Sugars	£1,035 nom.
Malayan Sugars	£1,035 nom.
Benguet	£1,035 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	£1,035 nom.
Langkat (combined)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (single)	£1,035 nom.
S'has. Engineering	£1,035 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£1,035 nom.
Bank	£1,035 nom.
Tromoh Mines	£1,035 nom.
Ural Caspian	£1,035 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£1,035 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£1,035 nom.
New Engineering	£1,035 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£1,035 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£1,035 nom.
H.K. Lands	£1,035 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	£1,035 nom.
H.K. Territorial	£1,035 nom.
Hampshire Estates	£1,035 nom.
Prince's Buildings	£1,035 nom.
Rural Lands	£1,035 nom.
Ewo Options	£1,035 nom.
Oriental	£1,035 nom.
Shanghai Options (old)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (new)	£1,035 nom.
China Buses	£1,035 nom.
H.K. Tramways	£1,035 nom.
Peak Trans (old)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (new)	£1,035 nom.
Singapore Traction	£1,035 nom.
Tams	£1,035 nom.
Amusements	£1,035 nom.
Canton Loco	£1,035 nom.
Unents (combined)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (old)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (new)	£1,035 nom.
China Lights (comb.)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (old)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (new)	£1,035 nom.
China Providents	£1,035 nom.
Constructions	£1,035 nom.
Dairy Farms	£1,035 nom.
Der A Wings	£1,035 nom.
H.K. Electric	£1,035 nom.
Macao Electric	£1,035 nom.
H.K. Ropes (old)	£1,035 nom.
Do. (new)	£1,035 nom.
Lane Crawfords	£1,035 nom.
Mackintosh	£1,035 nom.
22 news	£1,035 nom.
United Asbestos	£1,035 nom.
Watsons (old)	£1,035 nom.
Wm. Fowells	£1,035 nom.
Telephones	£1,035 nom.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 22nd, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 5/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	—
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	—
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/1 7/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/1 7/8
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1250
Credit, 4 months sight	1250
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	51 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank Bills, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank Bills, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	101 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	99
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	87 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	122 1/2
ON HAIKONG.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	99 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	\$2.55
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tola	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	26 3/16

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Russia, April 21st.

Paris	124
Brussels	24.93 1/2
Amsterdam	12.13 1/2
Berlin	20.45
Copenhagen	13.21
Vienna	24.55
Helsingfors	19 1/2
Lisbon	21 1/2
Bucharest	7.00
Buenos Aires	47.9/16
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 23/32
New York	4.85 11/16
Geneva	25.25
Milan	24.05
Stockholm	18.15
Cairo	13.71 1/2
Prague	18 1/2
Madrid	27.63 1/2
Athens	28 1/2
Rio	5/27 3/32
Bombay	1/5 19/32
Hong Kong	2/0 1/4
Silver (spot)	24.3/16
Silver (forward)	24.1/16

HAD RASH ON CHEST AND HEAD

Was Almost Frantic. Suffered About Two Years.

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THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE

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OUR HEALTHY ARMY.

BACK TO 1913 STANDARD.

FEWER FLAT FOOTED
RECRUITS.

During the year 1925 the health of British troops at home and abroad was satisfactory, and further reductions in the admission, death, invaliding, and constantly sick ratios were effected. The figures now closely approximate to those for 1913, the last pre-war year. These are the outstanding features of the report on the health of the Army which his Majesty's Stationery Office has issued.

The number of officers admitted to hospital shows a slightly higher ratio than in 1924, the principal causes being malaria, inflammation of areolar tissue, bronchitis, or tonsillitis, and influenza. The deaths were 4.44 per 1,000 of the strength, as compared with 5.89 in 1924. The average strength of cadets at the Royal Military Academy was 238, of whom 189 were admitted to hospital. A large proportion of the sickness was due to local injuries incurred during training and organised games; 82 such cases were admitted to hospital and 632 visits were made by out-patients. At the Royal Military College 979 out of an average strength of 414 were admitted to hospital, 107 of the cases being due to local injuries, 97 to influenza, and 72 to "other diseases of the digestive system." Majority of local injuries were due to training or organised games, football and riding being at the top of the list.

10,000 Malaria Cases.

The incidence of sickness among soldiers during the year shows an improvement on that of 1924, the admission ratio being 446.2 per 1,000 of the strength, compared with 484.7 in 1924. The principal causes of admission were—malaria, 10,019; venereal diseases, 2,591; influenza, 3,047. Diseases of the digestive system showed a slight increase, but there was a reduction in malaria and influenza. There were 454 deaths, or 8.35 per 1,000 of the strength, as compared with 2.80 in 1924. Judged by the average sick time to each soldier, the commands with the highest ratio of inefficiency were: Malaya, 20.01 days; West Africa, 18.30 days; and South China, 17.80 days. The lowest ratios were: Bermuda, 4.19 days; Mauritius, 4.79 days; and Malta, 7.28 days.

The number of invalids discharged from the Army during the year was 2,132, or 11.12 per 1,000 of the strength, compared with 13 per 1,000 in 1924. The principal causes were various kinds of inflammation, tuberculosis, and valvular disease of the heart. Melancholia was responsible for 44 cases.

Contribution To Research.

One of the outstanding features during 1925 was the number of cases admitted to hospital for some form of intestinal disorder. Gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, dyspepsia due to some chronic form of appendicitis, and hernia were the subject of special investigation. "These researches," says the report, "entailed the frequent use of X-rays, test meals, and other modern ancillary methods of diagnosis and treatment, which brought into consultation the surgeon, medical specialist, radiologist, dental officer, and other scientific workers. Such collaboration on the part of specialists ensures definite scientific results being obtained which may be of invaluable assistance to medical officers serving in different parts of the world, and are, moreover, the contribution made by the Army medical officer to modern research in the elucidation of certain difficult problems now being investigated."

A small outbreak of diphtheria at the Tower of London during December, 1925, is stated to have been interesting from an epidemiological and bacteriological point of view, in that the occurrence of three cases almost simultaneously was traced to a "carrier" of the bacillus diphtheriae, who was treated for diphtheria in a Metropolitan Asylums Board hospital in the previous April. He returned to duty at the Tower in June, contracted a "cold," which was followed by a recurrence of the diphtheria bacillus in his tonsils and infection of his comrades. The prompt detection and isolation of this "carrier" and the men infected by him apparently prevented the occurrence of any further cases of diphtheria in the Tower.

Influenza, it is stated, was only half as prevalent as in 1924, but still double the incidence of 1923. The incidence was highest at Aldershot, and in the Eastern Command, the Channel Islands, and South China.

The Soldiers' Feet.

The loss of man power on account of foot disabilities showed an improvement on the previous year, but flat foot ranked as fourth on the list of loss by invaliding. The number finally discharged as unfit, owing to flat foot fell from 127 to 93, for hammer toe from 33 to 13. As 1924 showed a saving of 21 over the previous year, it pointed to a better selection of recruits in this respect.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"CUTTING" THE CAVALRY.

LONG-THREATENED ARM
WHICH STILL SURVIVES.

WHERE GREAT WAR EXPERIENCE MISLEADS.

The general character of the Army Estimates had so far become public property some weeks in advance that their actual publication came more by way of confirmation than of revelation.

Our old friend, "the irreducible minimum," crops up regularly in the debates upon successive Army Estimates. In March 1926 the Secretary of State for War stated with an air of finality that we had now reached a stage at which we could not possibly spare another single bayonet. Presumably the Army Council agrees with him, for it has now turned its economic axe upon the sabres. The bulk of the gross saving in military expenditure during the next financial year is to be effected by reducing the cavalry.

The question will inevitably arise as to why, instead of merely reducing the cavalry, the bold economic stroke has not been made of abolishing this arm altogether. True, it is a question which is becoming hoary-headed and moss-backed from years of reiteration. Threatened institutions live long, but it will generally be found that there is a justification for their survival.

To argue that cavalry has completely out-lived its utility, and therefore is an anachronism, is to show very limited acquaintance with the conditions of war. Undoubtedly the Great War has left a legacy of misleading proportions in this respect. We instinctively think of the "stone-walling" tactics of the Western Front; of great armies confronting each other for years on end, and from this mental picture naturally comes the conclusion that the day of the horse soldier is past.

Cavalry Decisive Factor In Palestine.

But we must not visualize warfare in stereotyped pictures. Trench fighting is but one phase of it. Instead of recalling the Western Front as the burial ground of cavalry let us shift the scene to Palestine. Never was cavalry employed to more telling advantage. Indeed, it is true to say that the magnificent, dogged work of the infantry in that campaign has been unfairly overshadowed by the spectacular feats of the mounted arm. When hostilities broke out, the cavalry gets, and always must get, its opportunity. In the South African War the cry was for more, and yet more, mounted infantry, not to supersede cavalry, but to supplement them. In India the cavalry must always remain an indispensable force.

The proposed reduction in the home establishment of the cavalry will not appreciably militate against the scope of efficiency. Cavalry en masse is a very imposing spectacle in a Long Valley review, but quite out of the question in modern warfare. The full strength of a cavalry regiment is 600 sabres. Relatively this is an unwieldy command as compared with infantry formations. The loss of a squadron means reduction by one quarter. Now that aerial observation has so generally superseded cavalry reconnaissance, the work of the mounted arm is restricted to more concrete operations. It may be worth asking whether some of the transformed yeomanry regiments might not be restored to their original character. There are still plenty of men on the land who own horses and have a taste for soldiering, and the cost to the country of a yeomanry regiment is very small in contrast with the maintenance of a regular regiment of cavalry. *—Naval and Military Record.*

VENOM IN WOMAN'S EYE.

ATTACK BY A SNAKE.

JOHANNESBURG.

An instance, said to be by no means uncommon, especially in Potchefstroom, Transvaal, of a snake spitting venom into a human being's eyes has occurred on the outskirts of the town, the victim being a Mrs. Fleischman.

She discovered a snake in her garden and attacked it with a rake, whereupon it reared itself on its tail and spat at her. Some of the venom hit one of her eyes, causing violent pain until a doctor introduced an antidote.

It is a popular belief that snakes deliberately aim their venom at the eyes of people who attack them when they cannot get near enough to strike with their fangs.

together with more rational training and treatment. During the year a special recruit's boot, raised to the extent of one-third of an inch on the inner side of the sole and heel, was issued to certain depots, and it is hoped that by diminishing the strain on the longitudinal arch of the foot fewer recruits will develop acute flat foot during training, and so side over, the period until full muscular development will have obviated the danger of flat foot.

RUBBER AND TIN SHARES.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends declared on rubber and mining shares:

Yiu Yam Tin: 3 per cent. (13th).
Pelating Tin: 5 per cent. int., making 10 per cent. to date.
Telok Krui: 10 per cent. int., making 15 per cent. to date.
Punggor: 10 per cent. int.
New Serendah: 20 per cent. final, making 40 per cent. to date.
Kamasan: 20 per cent. final, making 65 per cent. to date.
Samangor: 15 per cent. final, making 35 per cent. to date.
Borelli Rubber: 15 per cent. final, making 60 per cent. to date.
Borelli Rubber: 5 per cent. int.
Ula Piah: 5 per cent. final, making 10 per cent. to date.
Tin Bentong N.L.: 2/ (13th).

Quotations.

Allenbys	.....	\$3.20
Ayer Moleks	.....	2.85
Balgownies	.....	4.50
Changkat Serdangs	.....	10.50
Glencalies	.....	3.00
Jerams	.....	2.00
Jimahs	.....	2.90
Lunas	.....	4.00
Kedahs	.....	4.70
Minaka Pindas	.....	2.75
Malakoffs	.....	4.75
New Serendahs	.....	5.40
Pajamas	.....	2.90
Punggor	.....	1.50
Tambalaks	.....	1.55
Teluk Ansons	.....	15.75x.d.

UNION-INSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subject to audit the Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will recommend the payment of a final dividend of sixteen shillings per share and a bonus dividend of five shillings per share for account of the year 1925. They will further recommend an interim dividend of twenty-four shillings per share for account of the year 1926, and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium.

BERLIN'S FASCISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

A TYPICAL SUNDAY RIOT.
REVOLVERS USED AND
FOURTEEN CASUALTIES.

Seldom does Sunday pass without a violent collision between Fascists and Communists in the Berlin district, but a conflict which took place last month in the suburban station of East Lichterfelde almost deserves the name of civil war.

By an unfortunate coincidence, organised bodies of the hostile forces returned from holiday outings in the same train, and there was a good deal of friction on the journey. When, however, the train stopped at the station named, words were suddenly transformed into deeds. Without any too orderly battle array the opposing forces, each some hundreds strong, clashed with a shock of sticks, stones, knuckle-dusters, and life-preservers. Then a thoughtless shot gave the signal for those who had revolvers to bring them into action.

The fusillade set up a panic among the non-belligerent passengers, who fled in terror, uttering cries of alarm, both across the platform and down the rails. Fortunately the approaching traffic had been stopped outside the station. The police on the spot were powerless. Even when they had been reinforced by a couple of "hundreds" brought up in motor lorries, a good deal of play with batons was necessary before the combatants could be parted. Only after a delay of an hour and a half was the train able to continue on its way.

Of the casualties, fourteen were sufficiently serious to require hospital treatment, and twenty of the rioters were taken to the police station.

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Black, Repulse Bay	
Hotel	London
Mrs. Andrew Rich, S.S.	Buffalony
Niagara	Niagara
Nobrova Cloutman	Tsingtau

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H. B. Warner

Scenario by Dorothy
Farnum from the
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SUNDAY, APRIL 24th,
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Mackintosh's Short Sleeve and Short Leg Pyjamas are made on the principle that you do not want to be swathed like a mummy these hot nights; nor do you want your pyjamas to pinch you back to wakefulness every time you stretch or turn. They are cut roomy in fit from a fine hardwearing cloth, light in weight yet absorbent.

NO COLLAR, SHORT SLEEVES and SHORT LEGS in plain white, Blue and Buff. \$6.50 per suit.

SUMMER BATH ROBES IN ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES

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Dairy Farm News

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THE MAN OF THE MOMENT IN CHINA.

THE CAREER OF GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK.

A POOR BOY WHO RAN AWAY TO JOIN THE ARMY.

[Character Sketch by Walter Hamling Chen, in the Sydney "Morning Herald."]

Born in a tiny village in the vicinity of Fenghua and Ningpo, Chekiang Province, in 1888, Chiang Kai Shek, who, otherwise is known under the honorary name of Chiang Chung Cheng, will celebrate his 40th birthday next year. His father, having died when he was a baby, young Chiang was intended by his mother, who sent him to a relative's shop in Ningpo as an apprentice, to become a merchant, but fate destined him for another calling, as will be seen. After serving his early years in apprenticeship and incidentally receiving cuffs and kicks, the youngster, who was one day to become one of China's greatest military geniuses, determined that it would be better to run away and take up any other kind of work rather than lead the dog's life he did. And so it was that he ran away.

The same year saw Chiang Kai Shek in the Chekiang Provincial Army, serving in a menial capacity. All this time, young Chiang was unable to read or write. He could not have written his own name if he had been asked to perform that task. But he was determined, he was studious and diligent, and what he did not obtain in the way of learning during his apprenticeship, he made up for during his spare time in the army, where incidentally he spent a happy time in spite of the fact that he received quite as many cuffs from his officers as he did from his former employer. This diligence was responsible for his gaining top places in the military examinations and one of the 40 Chekiang provincial scholarships in the newly established national military academy in Peking, Chihli, where General Yuan Chih Kai was building up a modern (and what in those days was described as efficient) army on western lines. From this institution, Chiang graduated with honour, again heading the list, and was sent by the Manchurian Government, in 1906, to Japan, where he entered the Imperial Military College in Tokyo. Again taking honours, young Chiang stayed in Japan until the revolution in China in 1911.

Against Yuan Shih Kai.

Having been called home with hundreds of other enthusiastic young revolutionaries, he at once made his headquarters in Shanghai and gathered together a brigade, to which he was appointed commander. He personally and conscientiously drilled them and saw to it that they were imbued with strict discipline. The young officer took an active part in the punitive expeditions against the former President, Yuan Shih Kai, when that official attempted to usurp authority and crown himself Emperor of China. After serving at different places, Chiang went to Canton and was appointed chief of staff to his schoolmate, General Hsu Taung Chih, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist forces in Kwangtung Fukien.

During this time, Chiang Kai Shek was practically an unknown factor. His chance came, however, when General Chen Chiung Ming, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung and Minister of War in the Southern Administration, ousted Dr. Sun from Canton. Chiang, with an army division, for he had been appointed to command 10,000 men, was successful in driving this man, who was described as a traitor to the Nationalist cause, back to his stronghold at Waichow in Northern Kwangtung. Weeks of fighting failed to bring about Chen's surrender. Waichow was considered to be one of the strongest and best fortified walled cities in the Republic. For hundreds of years it had successfully stood out against invasions, and only once in history had it ever been taken by an opposing force, and that was in the Tang dynasty. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, on board one of his wooden gunboats in the East River, was discouraged at the prospect, and offered all sorts of rewards to the man who could devise plans for the capture of the city. Many leading generals tried, but they met with no success. Chen was entrenched in a strong position, and a huge moat had to be crossed in order to get near the city.

Chiang Kai Shek announced that he had a plan which, if given a free hand and personal control, would bring about the fall of the city. He was laughed at, but persisted, until, finally, he was shown into the presence of the President, who, as soon as he met the youthful leader, exclaimed, "Ah! Here is the second Sun Yat Sen. He will take my place one day." His name shall be Chung Cheng, after me.

Chiang was then invited to explain his plans, and the venerable statesman gave them his unqualified approval, much to the chagrin and dismay of Chiang's jeersers.

Military Dash.

The order was given, and Chiang and his men dashed, single file, in the face of rifle and machine gun fire from the enemy walls, across the moat, half swimming, half running. The landing was successful! With a handful of men, a dash was made for a small opening in the city wall, into which they pushed. Firing and yelling as they ran, they attracted the full attention of those within the wall, who directed fire at the gallant little band while reinforcements crossed the moat in small boats and landed. The plan was successful! The day was won! Chiang Kai Shek had gained for himself a name, much honour, and a place in the historical records. Chen Chiung Ming's forces were routed, and Chen himself fled aboard a foreign gunboat to save his skin.

Following this magnificent victory, Chiang Kai Shek retired to a small Buddhist temple for a few months, after which he left for Moscow to study modern military tactics. He returned just in time to drive away the combined Kwangsi-Yunnan mercenaries under General Yang Hsi Min, who were robbing the people, pillaging the districts, and devastating the province of Kwangtung. Again he retired to his Buddhist retreat, but not for long. He was called upon by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to reorganise the Canton army, a high honour for one not a Cantonese, and the President appointed him Principal of the now famous Whampoa Military Academy. From small beginnings, and with but a few students, this institution has grown, and has proved to be a national success.

Chiang's fame became even more distinguished last year, when, at the head of the Anti-Northern Expeditionary Army, he led the Southern Army northwards, capturing the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangso, and sections of Honan, Anhui, Fukien, and Chekiang, occupying cities one after the other, including Wuchang, Hankow, Hanyang, Changsha, Nanchang, Kiating, Amoy, and Foochow, driving the enemy before him, and scattering such an imposing and important army as that led by Marshal Wu Pei Fu, which was considered by many to be undefeatable. His forces are opposing overwhelming numbers, but in spite of this, his progress continues. Though the Southern armies under Chiang Kai Shek have met with continued successes, they have met with little or no serious resistance. The next month or two will decide whether Chiang Kai Shek and his constituents will control the whole of China.

The speaker of several foreign languages, including Russian, Japanese, German, and French, Chiang Kai Shek is a man of the utmost simplicity and modesty. He cares nothing for publicity or what the Press has to say about him, and says that his only interest lies in the salvation of China. He has a very keen mind, and is a quick thinker. He seldom says much, but when he does it carries a world of weight. The general (he does not call himself Field-Marshal like other war-lords) is a quick speaker, and rattles off his words at an amazing speed.

Personal Aspects.

Chiang Kai Shek is a tall, thin man (in fact, he might be described as little, slight or frail), and one would judge him to be about 5ft. 8in. high. Beneath a closely-cropped head of jet-black hair is a smiling, delicate face. Rather heavy eyebrows, keen brown eyes, a prominent nose, a wide mouth, and a strong chin form the facial features. He is what might be described as good-looking, and his eyes twinkle as though full of mischief. His hands! Yes, they are very small and womanlike. What is there in Chiang Kai Shek which would make the man in the street believe that he is one of the greatest and strongest military leaders in present-day China? Absolutely nothing at all. Who can tell! Chiang Kai Shek is following in the footsteps of his old friend and chief, the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He is one of the most outstanding figures in poor, unhappy China. He is one of the greatest men to-day. Who can tell! One day he may be the first, this man whose mother intended him to be a peaceful merchant, but whose fate decided otherwise.

BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA.

ARMY STRENGTH EXCEEDS 15,000.

AND 4,000 MORE ON THE WAY.

The British Defence force (apart from Volunteers and the Royal Navy) in Shanghai now exceeds 14,500 men, states the *North China Daily News*. A detailed list of the various regiments and units is as follows:—

13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
14th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
20th Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

ROYAL ARTILLERY:—
11th Field Battery.
80th Field Battery.
13th Field Battery.
15th Medium Battery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS:—
10th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.
Royal Corps of Signals.

INFANTRY:—
2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.
1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment.
1st Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
2nd Battalion Border Regiment.
2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

1st Battalion 19th Foot (Green Howards).
1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.
19th Royal Marine Battalion.
4th Battalion 1st Punjab Regiment.
3rd Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment.

ROYAL TANK CORPS:—
5th Armoured Car Company.
ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS:—
No. 15 Mechanical Transport Company.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS:—
1st General Hospital.
2nd General Hospital.
3rd Field Ambulance.
No. 13 Field Ambulance.
No. 3 Motor Ambulance Column.
Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Royal Army Pay Corps.

There are over 4,000 either on their way from England or embarking in the near future. They are as follows:—
Sailed on the Transport *Derbyshire* on April 10th:—
2nd Battalion Welch Regiment and drafts for the Middlesex Regiment.

1st Battalion 19th Foot (Green Howards).
Sailed on the Transport *City of Marseilles* on April 10th:—
2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion Scots Guards and a detachment of the Royal Air Force.

To sail on the Transport *Nevalia* on April 20th:—
Royal Air Force Squadron (No. 2).
To sail on the Transport *City of Poon* on April 22nd:—
Two batteries of the Royal Field Artillery.

To sail on the Transport *Nevada* on April 22nd:—
1st Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment and the remainder of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment.
Within the next few weeks therefore the British Forces in Shanghai will total nearly 20,000 officers and men.

American Forces.

American forces (Marines) now in Shanghai, sailed or about to sail, total about 6,000 and are made up as follows:—
1,900 officers and men under Admiral C. S. Williams.
1,500 officers and men under Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler.

Sailed on the U.S. Transport *Henderson* on April 7th from San Diego:—
1,900 officers and men of the Sixth Regiment of Marines.
Sailed on the *President Grant* on April 13th from San Diego:—
1,500 officers and men.

A.U.S. Navy official statement announces that the American Marine Force now in China, or being concentrated at available ports in the United States for service in China, numbers approximately 9,000 officers and men.

French.

French forces (including French Colonial Infantry and Annamites) now in Shanghai total about 3,000 officers and men. Five hundred French troops sailed from Hong Kong on the French mail steamer *Chenonceau* on April 13th.

Japanese And Others.

Japanese forces immediately available in Shanghai total about 5,000. Some 2,000 have already been landed and are now engaged in patrol duty. Many thousands are available within 72 hours.

In addition to the above there are also Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch forces actively engaged in supporting the Shanghai Defence Force.

PIANOS

FOR

HIRE

AT

MOUTRIE'S,

CHATER ROAD.

TEA DANSANTS

AT

Cafe Restaurant Parisien

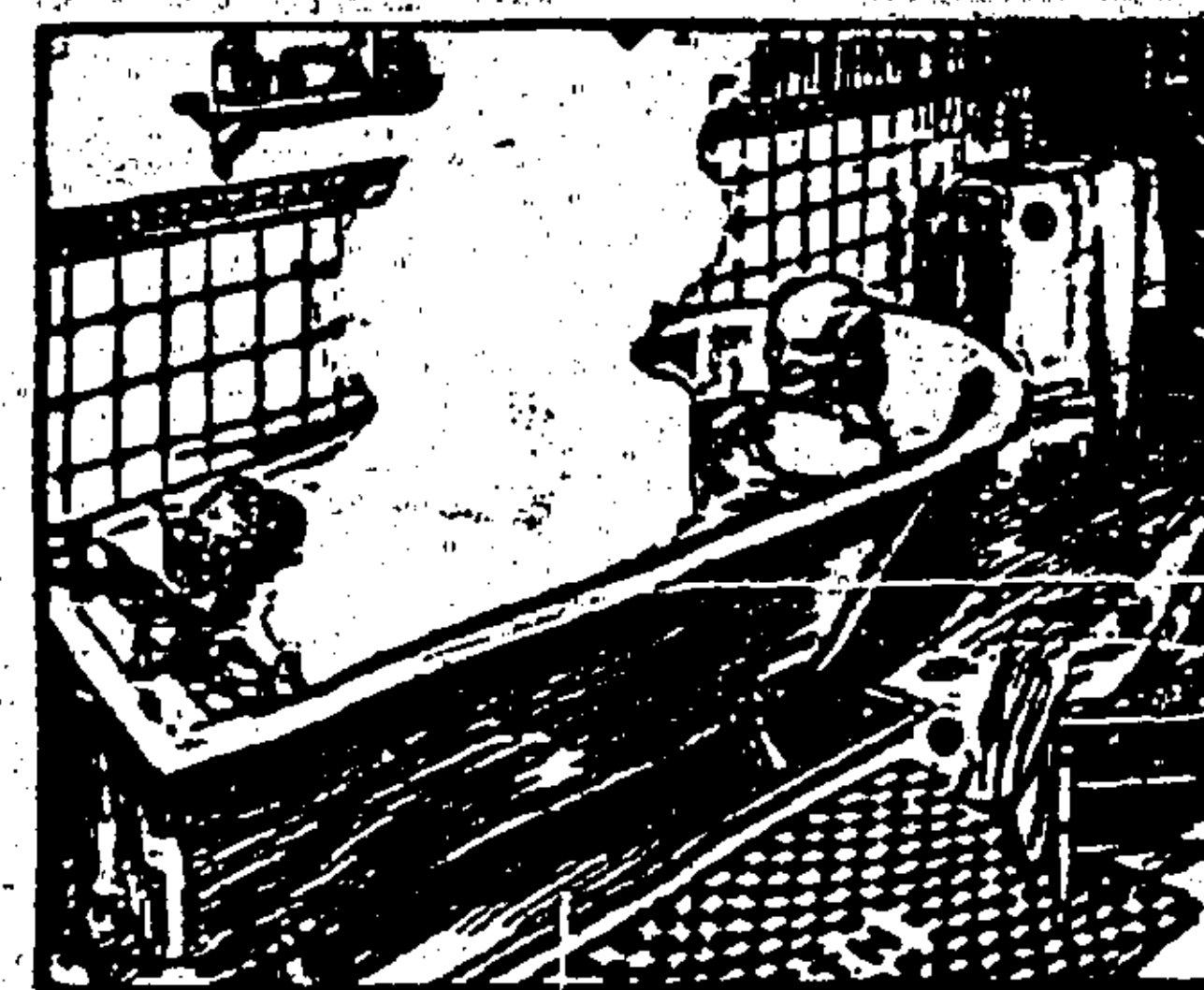
BEST OF TEA
BEST OF MUSIC
(Daily Service)

Tea, ... per pot .20 cents
Cakes, ... each .05
Sandwiches, each .05

Dancing

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
FROM 4.30 TO 8.30 P.M.

WELCOME



A PIPING HOT BATH INSTANTLY

At any time of the day or night

with a

GAS WATER HEATER.

Easy to install. Economical to use.

On view at the Showrooms,

WEST POINT AND 16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

HONG KONG AND CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

(L.F.B. 12)

REINCARNATION.

THEOSOPHICAL THEORIES EXPLAINED.

At Thursday's meeting of the local Theosophical Society, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "Reincarnation—Do we live on Earth again?" He said in brief: "The world is a school of experience. In one short life on earth we can at the most develop only in one or two directions; it is Reincarnation, the repeated return to earth of the Inner Man in a new physical body that makes it possible for him to learn all the lessons this earth can teach. Reincarnation is to-day accepted as a Law in Nature by increasing numbers of thoughtful people, and without Reincarnation, life is a hopeless riddle and a cruel, meaningless drama. The advance of science has brought us to the very edge of greater, invisible worlds, and evolution not only of human forms, but also of the human consciousness within the evolving body is to-day being admitted as true by most modern scientists. Plato taught that, 'Soul is older than body' and the Gnostics in early Christian days taught it. Schopenhauer, Lessing, Leibnitz, Browning, and Tennyson all supported it, while Prof. J. Ellis McTaggart wrote 'that the belief in human pre-existence is a more probable doctrine than any other form of the belief in immortality.' ADD SPORT

"HOSPITAL COMFORTS COMMITTEE."

THANKS, AND AN APPEAL.

The Committee begs to acknowledge with very many thanks the gift of 22 gramophone records from Mr. A. H. Crook, Queen's College. The gift or loan of two sewing machines, for the use of the Nursing Staff at the No. 7 General Hospital, Kowloon, would be greatly appreciated. The machines might be sent direct to the Hospital or to Mr. E. Halpin or Mr. A. Morris at the Education Office.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending April 16th states:—

Plague.
4 cases at Bangkok.
1 case at Singapore.
Cholera.
1 case at Bangkok.
10 cases at Bangkok.
8 cases at Haiphong.
10 cases at Saigon.
Small-pox.
68 cases at Bangkok.
4 cases at Tuticorin.
9 cases at Bangkok.
1 case at Macao.
2 cases at Dairen.
1 case at Hakodate.

RED CHALLENGE TO CANTON GOVERNMENT.

LIGHTENING GENERAL STRIKE
SUPPRESSED.

SEAMEN'S UNION AND THE HONG KONG BOATS.

THE "FATSHAN'S" VOLUNTEER CREW.

ALL QUIET AT CANTON.

A sharp challenge to the present "moderate" Government in Canton in the form of a twenty-four hours lightning general strike ordered by the Canton Labour Council was yesterday met with commendable resolution. The strike was called off at 10 a.m. by order of the Government and the men who had come out obeyed. The Canton Government has consequently gained in prestige among the general populace.

The successful *coup d'état* last week end was to have been celebrated to-day by a big demonstration, and the Red controlled Labour Council's move was in the nature of a counter offensive. In Hong Kong the news that this "victory demonstration" had been called off, followed by the non-arrival of the *Fatshan*, which was due in from Canton at 2 p.m., gave rise to many rumours of street fighting and other serious trouble in Canton.

The *Fatshan* eventually arrived at Hong Kong at 8 p.m. having been brought down by a volunteer crew of men from the K.O.S.B. company at Shameen and some naval ratings, who did the necessary stoking and worked the ship under direction of the European officers.

It appears that shortly before the boats on the Hong Kong-Canton run were due to sail this morning a circular letter was received by the masters from the Chinese Seamen's Union. It bore the stamp signature of Ho Loy, the Chairman of the Canton branch, who is now supposed to be hiding in Swatow, and read as follows:—

We have received from the Canton Labour Council this morning a note, ordering a twenty-four hours general strike to be held to-day, as an expression of the Canton workers' demand for the liberation of those workers who were arrested in the accident of the 15th inst. and for the re-opening of those labour unions which were dissolved or occupied by armed forces in the same date.

Therefore we reluctantly ask your permission to let the crew of your ship to have leave for the above-mentioned length of time, and they will resume their work to-morrow as usual. Hoping you will give us your possible help in this struggle.

The ship's officers actually know of the strike orders before the men, who appeared very reluctant to obey, and crowded onto the wharf. The vessels effected were the *Fatshan*, the *Yuet On*, the *Tung On*, the *Kwong Tung* and the *Paul Beau*.

The British owned *Fatshan* proved a good deal more lucky than the others and was manned by a volunteer crew of five men from the K.O.S.B. company at Shameen and 5 petty officers due on leave from British warships at Canton. She left at 11.15 a.m. and tied up here at 8 p.m.

She was really due to leave at 2 a.m. this morning but as her crew is still at Canton the trip has had to be cancelled.

CANTON GOVERNMENT
MOVES.

Meanwhile in Canton the Government had met the Labour Council's order for a strike by a counter order calling it off, under threats, it is understood, of drastic measures against all disobeying its orders and against the hundreds of extremists still under arrest since the *coup d'état*.

Not long after 10 a.m. a number of officials, police and soldiers, all heavily armed, came down to the wharves and told the masters of the vessels on the Hong Kong run that their ships were to leave as quickly as possible.

The masters pointed out that their crews were on strike and it transpired that the Seamen's Union had failed to notify their members that the strike was officially off.

Detectives and police were at once despatched to scour the town with such success that, though there were a certain number of men left behind in every case the *Tung On* (Continued on next column).

POLICY OF CON-
CILIATION.CANTON GOVERNMENT
SEEKING TO WIN
POPULACE.RED ELEMENT WORKING
UNDERGROUND.LEADERS' "SQUEEZE" FROM
UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The present Government in Canton seems to be genuinely anxious to win over the general mass of the people and not to rely merely on the support of the armed forces and the richer sections of the community.

Realizing the danger of keeping in custody over 2,000 persons, whose offence is in the majority of cases, simply that they belonged to what is now the losing faction in Canton, though still strong elsewhere in China, the joint Council of Police and Military are discharging many of those taken into custody during the recent "anti-Red" raids. Up to Friday morning, at least 200 of the 2,000 prisoners were expected to have been freed upon relations or friends providing bail. Probably, however, yesterday's proceeding upset a good many plans for family re-unions.

Quite a general opinion among the Chinese in Canton is that the wholesale ejection from free boarding and lodging houses of the men thrown out of work as a result of participating in the Hong Kong boycott, is a rather drastic action. (Continued on next column).

WOMEN STUDENTS UNDER
ARREST.

On Thursday night a band of some 50 girls of the students class went round Canton in cars plastering the place with "Red" propaganda posters, "Down with Chiang Kai Shek," being the most popular. But it was the authorities who had every poster "down" a few hours later and a number of these young women are under arrest.

Everything is quiet in the city, and appears to have been so throughout. The merchant class, in particular, is expressing every confidence in the Government and approval of their actions.

CONDITIONS
NORMAL IN
SWATOW.ALL RESTRICTIONS
REMOVED.

CARGO NOW BEING WORKED.

A PERIOD OF PEACE?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, April 19th. All the restrictions attendant on the anti-Communist measures were lifted this morning at 10 o'clock. Steamers are now working cargo in the stream and everything is more or less normal.

Reports from Chaochowfu and Tanghai confirm the earlier rumours that the "Reds" had been effectively suppressed. No definite news is yet to hand from Chaochowfu but it is rumoured that the Farmers' and Peasants' Union has retired to the country to collect reinforcements and the Government troops have entered the City.

Very conflicting reports are flying about concerning the fate of some of the arrested Labour people. It is common talk amongst the Chinese, however, that at least a dozen of them were shot yesterday in the military yamen. Rumour also has it that they were brought out for execution with their heads tied up in gunny bags to prevent recognition.

All the excitement has died down and it is to be hoped that we shall now be able to enjoy (sic) a few weeks' peace.

as the men were in most cases misled by agitators. Their tyranny as strike pickets is not remembered favourably but many would like to see the present militarists do something more than merely turn their drift to get into further mischief. It was originally proposed that a surtax of 2 per cent. on ordinary imports and 5 per cent. on luxuries should be levied to raise a fund to relieve the strikers. Since its inauguration very little of the surtax has been spent on the strikers, the great part having gone to the military authorities.

It is now coming to light that the "Reds" who were dominating the Canton Strike Committee during the last two years, must have "squeezed" a very considerable sum of money. The actual number of unemployed resulting from the strike is only 10,000, according to the latest investigation, but only a short time before the disappearance of the "Red" leaders, they were still bearing on the books some 37,000 unemployed strikers, all of whom were getting the usual allowance.

The military authorities have ordered that a strict watch be kept on the Hunan-Kwangtung border in order to guard against any influx of Reds into Kwangtung Territory. The Province of Hunan is still under "Red" domination and strongly anti-Chiang Kai Shek. The Peasants' Corps in Wu-hus and other Eastern Kwangtung districts are also by no means reconciled to the supremacy of General Chiang Kai Shek, and more trouble is possible. The forts at Bocca Tigris are unusually watchful, no boats being allowed around the place at dusk.

In order to assuage the growing feud between the Workers' Delegate Conference ("Reds") and the General Labour Union ("anti-Reds") street corner eloquence by "anti-Reds" is to be curbed.

The conflict between the rival unions in Canton will not be ended by the "Reds" in the labour movement being suppressed. The extremists though temporarily driven out of Canton have declared that they will not allow their general organization—the Workers' Delegate Conference—to be done away, and they have every intention of reorganising and carrying on their struggle with the "anti-Reds."

The Canton General Labour Union. This conflict has been going on in Canton for the last two years, until the crisis during the Easter holidays, when the General Labour Union unofficially assisted the pro-Chiang Kai Shek militarists to depose their opponents and carry out their *coup d'état*. There is now an open split between the workers, many of whom are indifferent to politics, but the personal grudge will quite likely lead to further disputes or a "long war" of the kind known among the Chinese at home and abroad.

A certain amount of trouble may be expected from the Whampoa Military Academy Cadets, about half of whom are said to disapprove of the present Government and its methods. The Government has, however, a pretty sharp eye on all centres of disaffection.

"YOU OWE ME
MONEY."TROUBLE OVER A DEBT
OF HONOUR.PROCEEDINGS AT CENTRAL
MAGISTRACY.

"You owe me money and you must pay otherwise you will leave here alive" was the threat made against him by three Chinese according to the story of Mr. Li Chong, managing director of the Hong Shing Import and Export Co.

The three defendants were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday; one was formerly a clerk in the Chartered Bank and the other two are members of the Fire Brigade. They were defended by Mr. Hing Shing Lo.

The complainant, Mr. Li Chong, stated in evidence that he had met the third defendant on two or three occasions at the Man Yuen Club. He had had no business transaction with him and owed him no money. On April 10th, witness was in the Club and at about 4.45 p.m. the first and third defendant came up to him and the third defendant said, "This man with me will collect from you the money you owe me," and then added that he would like to have the money paid in full on that day.

Witness replied that he owed third defendant nothing. The first defendant then shook his fists at him and said, "You owe me money and you must pay. You won't leave here till you do, and if you try, I'll kill you." The two defendants then banged their fists on the table and swore at witness.

Continuing, witness said that the two defendants went to the window and summoned another man who was waiting in the street. At that time there were two other members in the Club. A third member came into the room and one of the defendants struck him twice in the face. Another member went to fetch a policeman but when the constable arrived, the two defendants who belonged to the Fire Brigade said, "Since we are Government servants, it will not be worth our while to benefit the Government." By this, witness added, it was meant that if the matter were taken to the Police Station any fine imposed would only enrich the Treasury.

The Magistrate pressed for a reason why the three defendants should go to the Club and demand money in this way. Complainant at first said that he could not give any reason, but when pressed again by the Court, he explained that three weeks prior to the trouble, he had a game of Mah Jong with three other men in the Club at five cents a point, or \$50 a table. He lost about 1,000 points or in other words about \$50. The third defendant was not playing but he (witness) thought that he probably had a share with one of the players named Ng Foo. Whatever money the complainant lost was won by Ng Foo.

Mr. Hing Shing Lo suggested that the complainant was in the habit of gambling with the defendant and that on one occasion, defendant won \$101 and at another time \$80. This the complainant denied.

Mr. Lo Kin Sun, comrade of Messrs. Bodiker & Co., called to the witness-box, gave corroborative evidence but said that the third and second defendants went into the Club first, and not the first defendant.

Mr. Lindell: Don't you play poker, pai kau or something else in your club sometimes?—No.

Mr. Lindell: You need not be afraid to say, we all gamble—Yes, sometimes during the New Year only.

Mr. Lindell: Oh, come on. When I was in the Club the members only play sparrow (Mah Jong). At this stage the Magistrate said that it was quite obvious that there was a gambling debt owing to the third defendant and that he went there to collect it with two other men to back him up. But even if the money was owing to the defendant, it still did not justify him in bringing two outsiders into the club and demanding the money with threats.

Mr. Lo said that the third defendant's story was that he was introduced to the club by Ng Foo and that complainant lost money to him at pai kau. Defendant went there next day to collect the money but was hit with an opium pipe and called "a man devoid of sense and (Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

WANCHAI IN WARM
WEATHER.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

"I counted two and seventy stench." "All well defined and separate stinks." "Ye Nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks!"

S. T. COLLENDON.

SIR,—It is perhaps ungracious to revert to the matter of Wanchai odours when as recently as October, 1925, the D.P.W. informed the Legislative Council that in future it was hoped to keep "the large open sewer running parallel with the Old Praya wall . . . in a more sanitary condition." However the two and seventy stench retain all their pungent glory.

The Services are well catered for, as the Wesleyan Sailors and Soldiers Institute get the full benefit of the first, and the naval landing place enjoys the second. The fifth—a particularly good specimen—is opposite the Seamen's Institute. The grand crescendo though by no means the last is beside the Bowring Creek where mud, sampan sewage and drains join hand in hand.

To get the things put right is no doubt vastly inconvenient and there would be just the same delay wherever the open drains happened to be. If it were in the middle of the Peak district no doubt the taipans and their charming womenfolk would, like the Chinese of Wanchai, hold their noses *en passant* and buy some eau-de-Cologne. They might even for we are an active progressive nation—raise a little subscription to put up a wire fence to prevent the children playing near its edge from falling in.

But the cleaning up of Wanchai is really worth while, despite the difficulties. We have been assured that the said smells are not unhealthy, but surely they might become so any moment, especially in the hot weather.

If Wanchai were swept with some form of epidemic we can easily see what our Bolshevik friends, ranging from Zinoviev down to Ananias Mark II. of Canton would make of it, if there happened to be an open sewer in the place.

NEWCOMER.

April 22nd, 1927.

RICKSHA COOLIE FINED.

A ricksha coolie employed by Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, brokers, was yesterday fined \$3 at the Central Magistracy for causing an obstruction in Des Vaux Road Central.

Mr. C. A. Falcher, of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, said he could not say exactly where the obstruction occurred. He had always understood that rickshas were allowed to park in the lane between Powell's and Lane Crawford's.

An Indian Sergeant stated that the ricksha remained outside Messrs. Watson's for a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Falcher remarked that he had no reason to disbelieve the Sergeant's statement; he was satisfied that his coolie had caused an obstruction.

honour." The next day he again went to the club to try to collect this debt and meeting the other two defendants who were relatives, he took them along with him.

Mr. Lindell said that if the defence would plead a technical offence, he would impose a light fine on the third defendant and the other two would be bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Lo did not agree to enter a plea of "guilty" and said he wished to submit two or three legal points. In order to succeed, he said, the prosecution had to prove the intent to steal, as the charge read "demanding money with menaces with the intent to steal." The menaces must also be proved but there could have been no menaces when there were three other members in the club besides the complainant and none of the defendants was armed.

The Magistrate agreed that the charge was wrongly worded and therefore could not stand. He could not at this stage allow the charge to be amended and he would dismiss the case. With regards the two freemen, they would be reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police. They were Government servants and had no business to behave as they did.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 4578.

TABLE LINEN

DAMASK CLOTHS AND
NAPKINS TO MATCH
A LARGE VARIETY OF
DESIGNS AND SIZES.

TOWELS

TURKISH TOWELS—
EVERY SIZE FROM HAND
TOWEL TO BATH SHEETS.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN
COTTON HUCKABACK
AND DAMASK TOWELS.



AND
because Milk must not
only be good but

THE BEST
insist, when buying, on
BEAR BRAND

On Sale Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. B. MOULDER & CO.

CELEBRATED
BEETHOVEN QUARTETS

L 1657-60. QUARTET IN E FLAT IN EIGHT PARTS

L 1672-76. QUARTET IN A MINOR IN TEN PARTS

BY THE LEXNER STRING QUARTET

L 1724-27. QUARTET IN E MINOR IN EIGHT PARTS

BY THE LONDON STRING QUARTET

IN ART ALBUMS

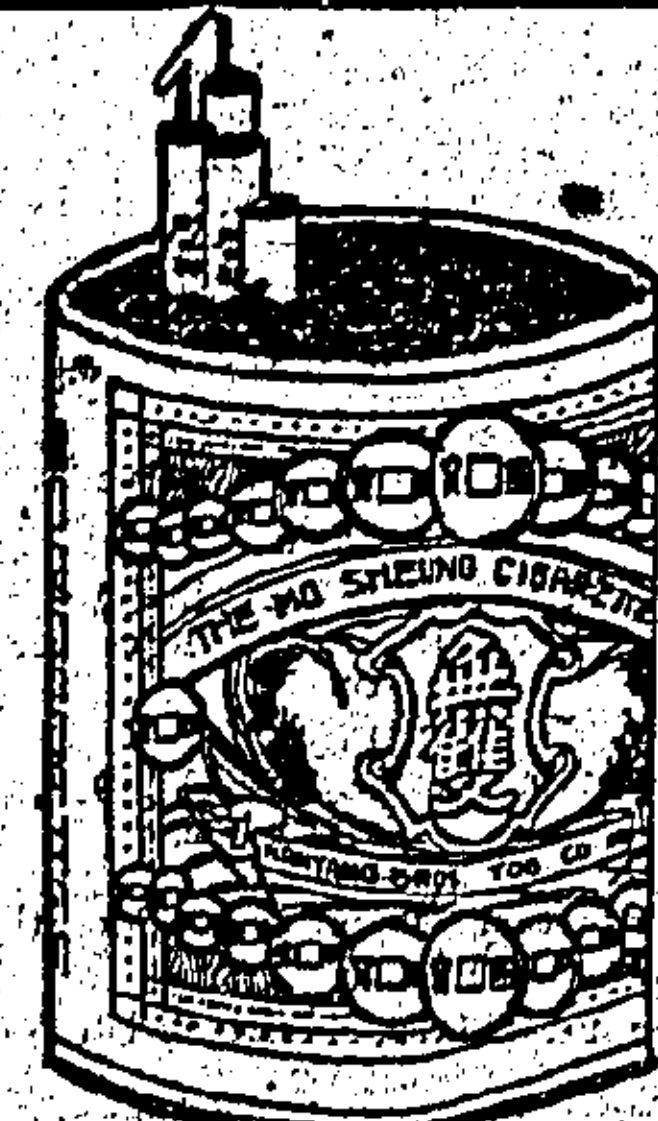
AT ANDERSON'S.

ASK FOR
MO SHEUNG
CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come
into favour with
discriminating
smokers
owing to their delightful
flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.
On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.
[A.P.R.]



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, under Section 135 of the Traffic Regulation Ordinance No. 40 of 1912, that the WONG KONG ROAD, between the 5th and 6th Streets, will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th INSTANT, at 6 A.M. until further Notice.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Sept. of Police,
Hong Kong, 22nd April, 1927. [4323]

ANZAC DAY.

MEMBERS of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association and Others interested are asked to be Present at 8.30 A.M. on the 25th APRIL, 1927, when a Wreath will be laid on the Cenotaph in Memory of the Australians and New Zealanders who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-1918. [4330]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

TRAMWAY ORDINANCE 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company intends to Apply to the Governor-in-Council for Power

(a) To Construct approximately 145 Yards Single Track in PERCEVAL STREET between BURNLEY STREET and LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, and

(b) To Provide an Additional Curve (with necessary Points) Leading from MORRISON STREET to CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Both Extensions to be carried out in accordance with Plans deposited with the Director of Public Works. Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927. [4318]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

HAPPY VALLEY SERVICE.

OWING to Government Work in connection with Nullahs passing beneath the Tramway Track it will be necessary AS FROM APRIL 24th UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE To Turn all HAPPY VALLEY CARS back at the DRAGON MOTOR GARAGE. Cars both To and From that point will Travel via the Broadwood Road Loop. L. C. F. BELLAMY, General Manager. [4325]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTICED that We are now under Instructions and Orders from our Head Office to Temporarily STOP BUSINESS for TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS Commencing from the 18th INSTANT, because Readjustment of Accounts is to be made during this Interval of Time.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. [4333]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the Savor Hotel on SATURDAY, 24th MAY at 8 P.M. Members wishing to attend should send their names together with a List of Guests to the Undersigned on or before 25th APRIL.

H. M. McTAVISH,
Hon. Secretary,
CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co. [4306]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at MONGKOKTSUI in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1555, Together with One Building thereon now known as No. 182, SAI YUENG CHOI STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHANSHUIPO in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 33, Together with Three Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 14, 16 and 18, NANSHANG STREET.

IN TWO LOTS

BY Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, at the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG, ON FRIDAY, THE 6th DAY OF MAY, 1927, AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to—Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & Co., Mortgagee Solicitors, St. George's Building, Canton Road.

OR TO

Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, Dundrell Street, Hong Kong, the 22nd April, 1927. [4214]

INTIMATIONS.

MACAO RACES.

FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING, SUNDAY, 24th APRIL, 1927.

FIRST RACE 11.30 A.M.

Entrance to Public Enclosure, 40 cents. Entrance to Members Stand, \$2.00.

Special Race Steamer will run as under—

SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL.

From Hong Kong, From Macao.
8.00 A.M. SUI AN 8.00 A.M. SUI TAI
3.00 P.M. SUI TAI 2.00 P.M. SUI AN

SUNDAY, 24th APRIL.

From Hong Kong, From Macao.
8.00 A.M. SUI AN 8.30 P.M. SUI TAI
9.00 P.M. SUI TAI 8.30 P.M. SUI AN

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure.

Members may introduce Two Ladies. Tickets may be had on application to the Secretary, I.R.B.C., Macao. Free of Charge.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets may be obtained at the Entrance Gate. [4323]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 7th MAY, 1927 (Weather Permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th of APRIL, 1927. [4336]

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of APRIL, 1927, at the Board Room of the Company, 2nd Floor, HONGKONG BUILDING, HONG KONG, at 11 A.M., in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1926, confirming the appointment of Two Directors and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th APRIL to the 23rd APRIL, 1927, both days inclusive. Dated this 7th day of April, 1927. By Order of the Board, R. GUY WILKINSON, Secretary, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. [4786]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

NOTICE

THE Postponed EASTER MEETING of the FANLING HUNT will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 30th. There will also be a MEETING on MAY 24th (EMPIRE DAY). [4768]

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

FAREWELL SERVICE

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

at 6

PREACHER:

REV. G. R. LINDSAY, M.A. [4327]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW, 402, SEYMOUR ROAD, PRAK, Fully Furnished, Four Reception and Five Bedrooms, Tennis Court. Possession from 1st JUNE.

Apply—LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING. [4312]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LOGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st. Apply: LINDSEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET—Furnished or Unfurnished, 185, THE PEAK—Apply L. FORSTER. [4319]

FURNISHED FLAT on PEAK TO LET: Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession—Apply Box 4795, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [4795]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the amount of Pure Carbolic acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

\$1.75 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent.

Medical Bath Soap

95 cts. per Cake.

You will enjoy a Most Refreshing and Luxurious Bath by using

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Established 1841. [50]

Hong Kong Office: 14, Chater Rd. London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 23rd, 1927.

THE MAGIC OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

ONE of the peculiarities of the mass mind is its susceptibility to the influence of catch phrases, or high sounding single words, but in no country is the art of deception practised so extensively by the demagogues in this direction as in China. There is presumably something in a strange word which arrests attention and hypnotises the victim to such an extent that he is unable to consider its meaning in any rational way. He is so influenced by it that he acts as though suffering from a potent drug.

In pantomime we are accustomed to "abracadabra" and its strange power. In China the word "imperialism" has only to be mentioned and a whole foreign settlement may be looted, a consul wounded and an international situation created. Then we have those warriors who call themselves "the date to die" brigade. The idea of the title is "to inspire all opponents with such a dread of their courage that, like deer fascinated by the stare of a serpent, they will fall easy prey in the intended onslaught. The very name creates a kind of paralysis in the enemy, who is afraid to start with, and so the rest follows quite easily. The assumption of such a bombastic title, however, masks not courage, but craven fear. The brave soldier has no need of a label. That is

conferred upon him as a result of his prowess in the field and not before he starts operations. The insolent antics and the fantastic behaviour of "date to die" soldier are evidence not of heroism but of an attempt to make up by outward show the deficiency that is unconsciously realised within. Yet the phrase itself profoundly affects both those who assume it and those who have reason to anticipate attack.

To shift the discussion into more peaceful realms we have the word "university" which the Chinese are very fond of using as a label for all their educational institutions. According to a recent report there are twenty or thirty such places in Shanghai with all the academic impediments of faculties, degrees and graduation ceremonies. In Canton there are several more. Now no one has any prescriptive right to the term "university" (assuming that is the correct translation of the Chinese name), but by common consent throughout the world it stands for certain well recognised levels of intellectual attainment and for certain educational functions. The abuse of such a term, therefore, in the cases quoted, arouses not so much resentment because of the degradation of the name as a feeling of pity for those responsible for its use and for the masses who accept it at its face value and are uplifted by this sign of intellectual progress.

It is pathetic that so many are willing to be deceived by words to such an extent that a statement is regarded as the equivalent of accomplishment whereas the two obviously have no relationship whatever. So we might go on to discuss "Decrees for the regulation of factories," the "judicial system" and the "Three Principles" of Sun Yat Sen—all high sounding phrases, windy words signifying nothing. It would be well for the Chinese if they created an atmosphere of honesty by calling things by their proper names. That would be a very good starting point for reform. The outside world judges, not by pretensions but by results achieved and if China could only realise that even a small achievement is a thousand times more valuable than all the professions of righteousness she would have learned a very valuable lesson.

A very interesting practical demonstration on Home nursing took place at the Mulda Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Wongtichong Road between Sing Wai Road and Village Road will be closed from Monday, April 25th at 8 a.m. until further notice.

On Thursday another Chinese case of small-pox was reported and two Chinese cases of enteric. There were also two fresh cases of diphtheria, one Chinese and one Indian.

Shareholders are reminded that the second ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd., will be held in the Board Room of the Company, Exchange Building (second floor) to-day at 11 a.m.

Draft programmes and entry forms for the third extra race meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, to be held on Saturday, May 7th, may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

Two dances were held last night, one was the third dance of the Hong Kong Dance Club, which proved even more successful than the two previous functions of this kind, and the other, which also proved very enjoyable was at the United Services Recreation Club.

Monday is Anzac Day, and members of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, and others interested, are requested to be present at 8.30 a.m. when a wreath will be laid on the Cenotaph in memory of the Australians and New Zealanders who gave their lives in the Great War, 1914-1918.

The annual dinner of the Hong Kong Civil Service Cricket Club, which was to have been held at the Hotel Savoy this evening, has been postponed. No new date has yet been decided on.

Owing to Government work on nullahs passing beneath the tramway track it will be necessary as from Monday and until further notice to turn all Happy Valley cars back at the Dragon Motor Garage. Cars both to and from that point will travel via the Broadwood Road loop.

An aeroplane from H.M.S. Hermes received damaged to one of its floats while landing alongside the ship yesterday. An advertisement has appeared in the Chinese press to the effect that a reward will be paid to boat people assisting aviators who may be compelled to make a forced descent during the flights from the Kai Tak aerodrome, Kowloon Bay.

A Chinese was sentenced to eight months' hard labour yesterday at the Central Magistracy for returning from banishment. It was stated that the man was deported four months ago for ten years, but he returned to the Colony yesterday. Defendant said that a friend had promised to take him to Macao in a junk, and that he did not know the junk would call at Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., have given notice that the Company intends to apply to H.E. the Governor-in-Council for power to construct approximately 145 yards single track in Percival Street, between Russell Street and Leighton Hill Road, and to provide an additional curve, with the necessary points, from Morrison Street to Connaught Road Central, both extensions are to be carried out in accordance with plans deposited with the Director of Public Works.

Arrangements for the St. George's Day celebrations (to-day) have already been mentioned. Following the ceremony at the Cenotaph at 9 a.m., when a wreath will be placed there by officers and members of Hong Kong St. George's Society, the Society will be "at home" at the Queen's Theatre from 2.15 p.m. and Service men will be entertained to a cinematograph performance. To-morrow the Society is attending morning service at the Cathedral. There is also a dance at the Peak Club and the Hong Kong Hotel. The annual dinner has been revived and will take place on the old date, Twelfth Night, January 6th, 1928.

POLICE CHANGES.

C.D.I. GOING ON LEAVE.

One of the passengers on the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa* next Saturday (April 30th) when she leaves Hong Kong for Europe will be Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy, who is proceeding on ten months' home leave. Inspector Murphy has held this post since last summer, when Mr. John Grant, then the C.D.I., went home on retirement. During his leave, Inspector Murphy expects to pay a trip to his native country, Ireland, and also hopes to visit his former colleague, Mr. Grant, and other old friends, who have now retired from the Force.

During Inspector Murphy's absence from the Colony, his post will be held by Detective Inspector Reynolds, Sub-Inspector Lane, taking over Inspector Reynolds' duties while Sub-Inspector Andrews, of the "Water Police," will come to Central to do Inspector Lane's present work.

LOCAL WILL.

MR. J. T. HEMINGWAY.

\$219,000 LEFT IN THE COLONY.

Resealing of exemplification of probate of the will of John Thomas Hemingway, late of Heathcote, Ikky, Yorkshire, and of Canal Road, Bradford, who died at Heathcote, on September 17th, 1926, has been granted to Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, solicitor, lawful attorney of Harry Hemingway, C. H. Scott, Alfred H. Blundell and Vincent Burden, executors, named in the will.

Deceased left net personalty in the Colony of \$219,200. His estate in England must also be a considerable one, in view of the bequests.

To Vincent Burden, on his accepting the post of acting trustee, deceased left the sum of \$1,000.

He directed that \$3,000 be paid to his wife to meet expenses, etc., immediately after his death. He also left her his motor cars, furniture, plate, and other accessories.

To his chauffeur, provided he was in his employ at the time of his death, he left \$500 as a mark of appreciation for faithful service.

To his parlourmaid, under the same conditions deceased left \$100.

To a general servant a similar sum under the same conditions, and to the remaining servants, provided they had been in his service continuously for five years up to the time of his death, the sum of \$10 for each year of service to those in the cook's department, and the sum of \$5 for each year of service to the remainder.

In his will deceased stated that during his lifetime he had given to such charitable institutions and objects as had appealed to his judgment to the full extent that he considered his duty. In his will, therefore, he made no further bequests to such institutions or objects.

The will, which covered 18 full foolscap typewritten sheets, went on to give directions to the trustees with regard to executing the will in respect of property and business in which deceased was interested.

The will further directed that deceased's wife be allowed the sum of £7,000 to obtain a house and suitable grounds, the house to be of freehold tenancy. She is also to be paid during her life, from the date of deceased's death, the sum of £4,000 per annum.

Deceased left bequests also to his son and daughters.

Y.M.C.A. COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee is now in full swing and its efforts are much appreciated by the Service Men who attend the enjoyable concerts arranged for them.

On Tuesday last the "Squeakette Concert Party," under the direction of Mrs. Russell Brown, gave an excellent show in the "Better Ole" Kowloon, keeping a crowded house thoroughly entertained. The Lyric Orchestra helped to make the evening enjoyable, this being their second voluntary contribution towards a successful entertainment.

On Tuesday next at the "Better Ole" Kowloon, commencing at 7.0 p.m. a very fine programme is announced. By kind permission of Lt.-Col. E. B. Ferrers, D.S.O., and Officers, the band of the 1st Batt. Cameronians (Conductor Mr. Horace Dowell, L.R.A.M.) will perform, and "The J-Pans" under the direction of Miss Violet Capell are to appear. All Naval and Military men are cordially invited.

Coming events are foreshadowed by the arrangements which are being made to give concerts under the direction of various people. Early in May a concert arranged by Mr. R. H. Charles will take place, while in June two more under the direction of Mrs. W. T. Southorn and Mr. J. H. Donithorne respectively will be provided. These will be held in the "Better Ole" Peking Road, Y.M.C.A., Kowloon.

There is to be at least one concert each week at this place, when various novelty items will be introduced.

Besides these concert parties are taken out to the 7th General Hospital, Kowloon, to bring cheer to the Staff and patients. The Committee will welcome offers of help from anyone who is willing to contribute to the concert programmes, and they invite those who have not done so to communicate with either Mr. R. Sutherland of Jardine, Matheson, Ltd. (Chairman) or Mr. T. V. Harmon, Y.M.C.A. (Hon. Secretary).

SERVICE MEN ENTERTAINED.

TAIKOO ENTERTAINERS AT THE "CHEER O."

There was a very large attendance at the "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A., Chater Road, last evening, at the weekly entertainment for Service men. The artistes responsible for last evening's entertainment came from Taikoo, and Mr. McLeod organised an excellent programme.

The artistes were as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. G. McLeod (duets and songs), Mr. R. M. Keown (songs), Mr. Johnston (humourist) and Pte. Lake (vocalist), together with Mr. Craig's troupe of Highland dancers from Quarry Bay. Mr. Neillie accompanied for the vocal items and Miss Morrison for the Highland dances.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, 1927.

If George, of England's fame the proud defender,
The knight of stainless glory and romance,
On this his day of dignity and splendour
Might pass along our way, by some fair chance,
Methinks, in puzzled question should we hail him—
"Sir Knight! These days perplex us—pause awhile!
Art thou forgetting" (thus should we assail him)
"These Eastern lands which long have known thy smile!"

"England's bold Saint! Dost now unfitted deem her
To hold thy favour as her sacred joy!
That thou canst heedless be while men esteem her
(Unworthy men!) as but a lightsome toy!
Patron of dear-loved shores, whence we have wandered
Wishful to raise their greatness to the skies—
Show us the vision we so oft have pondered,
Shutting our ears from these discordant cries!"

"Show the whole world the vision, fair and regal,
As thou didst symbolise thy Queen, of old—
Pure heart and lips, yet keen eyes as the eagle,
With eagle's strength her pinions to unfold!
Open the eyes that, blind to friendship's mission,
Have counted for the hand in friendship held,
Tempted the monster of misad suspicion,
Till they shall see, with us, the evil felled!"

This should we ask! Knowing the warrior saintly
Would ne'er refuse his henchmen their request;
And he is no poor myth, in tale told quaintly,
Nor pallid, martyred weeping laid to rest,—
He lives! The spirit of the British nation!
His gallant comrade-tribe at his side,
England, thy might rests on a firm foundation
While Honour's Knight claims thee for habitation—
St. George leads onward, whatso'er betide!

GLADYS JACKSON.

Hong Kong.

THE POWERS MAY THREATEN TO BLOCKADE THE YANGTSE.

BIG TRADE BOOM PREDICTED BY SIR FRANCIS AGLEN.

DR. C. C. WU AND MR. KU YIN FAN FOREIGN AND FINANCE MINISTERS, RESPECTIVELY.

NEW NOTE ABOUT TO BE PRESENTED ON THE NANKING OUTRAGES.

The Nanking Government have appointed Dr. C. C. Wu Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Eugene Chen. The latter, however, will be asked to retain his present office until the Nanking affair is settled. In place of Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Ku Yin Fan has been appointed the Nationalist Minister of Finance.

Evidently the new Note, by the Five Powers interested, is about to be presented, and it is reported that if satisfaction is not given, a threat will be issued regarding the blockade of the Yangtze.

Sir Francis Aglen, until recently Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, states that "the end of the present turmoil will mark the beginning of the greatest of Far Eastern trade booms."

TWO KUOMINTANG APPOINTMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 22nd.

A telegram from Nanking, dated the 21st instant, states that the Nanking Government have appointed Dr. C. C. Wu Minister of Foreign Affairs but that Mr. Eugene Chen retains the post until the Nanking affair has been settled with the Powers.

The post was first offered to Mr. Hu Han Min who refused it. Mr. Ku Yin Fan has been appointed Minister of Finance.

A THREAT TO BLOCKADE THE YANGTSE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 22nd.

The five Powers, in their reply to Mr. Chen's answer to their protest against the Nanking outrages, will issue a threat to blockade the Yangtze if satisfaction is not given, according to the *Matin*. The paper declares that such a blockade will mean the isolating of Shanghai from the Communist stronghold Hankow.

The French Minister at Peking has already been instructed to give his assent to the joint reply. The *Matin* points out that the Powers must take into consideration the split which has arisen among the Southerners, and that the Nationalist, Chiang Kai Shek, cannot be treated in the same way, as Borodin's accomplice, Chen.

The *Petit Parisien* announces that the French residents have evacuated the part of Yunnan over-run by the bandits.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

France and China's Settlements.

PARIS, April 22nd.

Ante the preparation of the new Note which is to be handed over to Eugene Chen, *Le Matin* remarks that the Powers must naturally take into account the rupture amongst the Cantonese. Chiang Kai Shek, the Chinese Nationalist, should not be treated like Chen who is an accomplice with Borodin.

The French Government is especially desirous not to shock the Chinese people, whose true sentiments are now known and are worth being considered.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SIR F. AGLEN CONFIDENT AS TO FAR EASTERN TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22nd.

Sir Francis Aglen, in an interview, expressed confidence that the end of the present turmoil would mark the beginning of the greatest Far Eastern trade "booms," and meanwhile the Chinese are willing and anxious to carry on foreign trade wherever conditions make it possible.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE CHEN NOTE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

Mr. Kellogg, State Secretary, is at present engaged studying the Cantonese reply to the Powers' protests regarding Nanking. Reuter learns that Mr. Kellogg has not yet communicated with the American Minister at Peking regarding any reply by the United States while the State Department has withheld received no word from other Powers regarding a proposal for a second Joint Note to the Cantonese.

FRENCH TANKS IN SHANGHAI.

FIVE MACHINES ARRIVE.

INTERESTING PROCESSION TO THEIR BASE.

For the first time in its history Shanghai saw tanks yesterday, says the *North China Daily News* of last Tuesday. The tanks were French, of the whippet type, and they were brought from Indo-China to take part in the defence of the French Concession.

They arrived at the end of last week by the M.M.S. *Chenouazeux*, and were brought ashore at the Old Ningpo Wharf, and later they made their way to the French Concession along Broadway, the Bund and Rue du Consulat. Apparently a slight mistake in the route was made when it came to Avenue Edward VII., for up to a certain point the tanks proceeded along this thoroughfare, thereafter turning back and going along the French Bund. This particular mistake brought to the notice of those who saw the tanks a very interesting feature of their mechanism, for in making a sharp turn the tanks appeared to raise themselves up on their rear wheels.

It is understood that the tanks weigh about three tons each—a very small weight in comparison with the original British tanks which were used during the war, but even so they left their marks upon the asphalt roads traversed during their journey. Three of them are armoured with machine guns, while the others carry a light gun of the pom-pom variety. These guns are mounted in turrets which can revolve a complete circle, and it is understood that they are especially good for street fighting. Each tank is manned by two men. For the time being the tanks are being stationed at the Franco-Chinese School in Rue Montauban.

Colonel Landais arrived by the str. *Chenouazeux* and has taken over the defence of the French Concession. Admiral Bazire is shortly retiring, and will be relieved about June or July.

YUNNAN'S RIVAL

—GENERALS.

BRIGANDS PROFIT BY THE CHAOS.

FRENCH ENGINEER HELD FOR RANSOM.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 21st.

A message from Hanoi states that the rivalry of two Chinese Generals in Yunnan has resulted in an outbreak which has caused anxiety, as one of the Generals is known to be in close touch with the Cantonese.

Brigands have profited by the chaos to rob and plunder, and 1,500 of them recently cut the railway between Yunnanfu and the French Indo-China frontier. They kidnapped a French engineer and several other members of the railway staff, and are demanding a ransom for the engineer, who has sent a message that he is alive and well.

THE YANGTSE.

WUHU STILL QUIET.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

WUHU, April 21st.

There is no sign of further disturbance at Wuhu. There has been nothing to report out of the ordinary for several days.

NANKING, April 21st.

The desultory shelling of Hankow from the Pukow side continues, and occasionally fires are breaking out in different parts of the town. In Nanking there is no change to report.

FACES OF "SOUND."

WONDERS OF TELEVISION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21st.

"Like nothing ever heard of" is the description given of the "sound" of a face transmitted from London to New York.

Mr. J. L. Baird, who invented the television, sat before a television apparatus in his London laboratory. His face became "fluctuating electric current," when picked up by a listener in New York, who heard a sort of scratching.

Mr. Baird told Reuter that he intends going to America in a month hence with his receiving machine with the idea of turning faces of sound into the face itself.

ANOTHER HANKOW OUTRAGE.

TWO BRITISH SAILORS ATTACKED BY COOLIES.

ONE STABBED TWICE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 22nd.

A telegram from Hankow, dated April 21st, states that while two British sailors were travelling in a ricksha yesterday they were attacked by a mob of coolies and one of them was stabbed twice.

City Still In A Deploable State.

SHANGHAI, April 22nd.

Today's wireless message from Hankow states that the Chinese inhabitants are more and more uneasy and that the middle classes have all left or are leaving; also that a financial panic is probable soon as the result of the Government's embargo on silver. There has been some food looting in the Native City. The little trade that remained with Shanghai is entirely stopped for the reason that there is now no medium of effective payment in a currency acceptable to Shanghai.

S.S. "KHIVA" ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI.

NOW UNLOADING.

PASSENGERS' STORIES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 22nd.

The P. & O. s.s. *Khiva* arrived alongside Hongkew Wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. She is unloading.

Details Of The Accident.

From passengers' stories it appears that the *Khiva* suffered very heavy rain and fog after leaving Hong Kong, the Captain being unable to leave the bridge. The ship passed inside of the Steep Island Lighthouse and was proceeding at half-speed and taking soundings constantly. Fog concealed the landmarks, and the lighthouse, normally visible at 20 miles was invisible at two miles. Very strong currents from Hangchow Bay swept the *Khiva* seven miles out of her course. She stove in at the bows on a small pinnacle of one of the many islands thereabouts before midnight. The passengers were immediately up on deck. There was no panic, and the ship drew off and anchored eventually. With anchors dragging, she proceeded for 10 miles to the north-westward to a more sheltered position until the tug arrived and towed her to Shanghai.

THE COTTON AND YARN ASSOCIATION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Cotton and Yarn Association, in a letter to members recommending the immediate curtailment of their output up to 25 per cent, full production. The restriction, which is operative from April 25th will not operate in respect of yarn spun from standard mixings above forty-two.

THE N.D.L. REPURCHASE A STEAMER.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Nord Deutscher Lloyd has repurchased from the Orient Line the ex-Nord Deutscher steamer *Zeppelin*, now named the *Ormus*, which was handed to Britain after the war. She will be re-named the *Dresden*.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS NON-STOP FLIGHT.

ASPIRANTS SPEEDING UP PREPARATIONS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

The preparations of the aspirants for the G. \$25,000 prize for the first New York-Paris non-stop flight, are assuming the character of a race. The news is to hand that Captain Nungesser, the famous French War Ace, is preparing for an early attempt to fly from Paris, and this has incited the backers of Acosta, Lloyd and Bertaud to speed up their preparations to take off at the earliest possible time.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

GENERAL DISLOCATION OF BUSINESS.

A TWENTY-DAY MORATORIUM.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

OSAKA, April 22nd.

The banks, stock exchanges, cotton exchanges, etc., throughout Japan are closing today or tomorrow.

Tokyo, April 22nd.

A semi-official report in Tokyo states that the Government have decided to enforce a 20-day moratorium.

Tokyo, April 22nd.

The *Asahi* reports that the question of a 20-day moratorium will be discussed with the Privy Council while a special session of the Diet will be called shortly.

Though the *Asahi* professes to have obtained the information from a reliable source, it is impossible to confirm it.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

The Government have decided to proclaim a moratorium, except in the Colonies, probably tomorrow, but will not apply it to the payment of wages, payment of debts of local Governments and public bodies or to bank deposits under 500 yen.

The Bank of Japan's advances amount to more than a billion and three hundred million yen.

The Police Forces are being mobilised for the purpose of countering any possible trouble.

Business is paralysed, but bankers assert that the structure is fundamentally sound, and they consider that a short moratorium will be good.

NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOKYO, April 22nd.

Discussing the new Government's Diplomatic policy, Baron Tanaka, in a Press interview, stated that he will be "very moderate and judicious," combining positive and negative policies. Continuing, the Premier said that "though the new Ministry will pursue the Seiyukai's frequently stated positive policy, the Government intends to exercise the greatest prudence in its application according to the requirements of the problems concerned."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S DISCOUNT RATE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21st.

The recent large influx of gold into the Bank of England led to the revival of talk of an early reduction of the Bank rate, but the decision to-day came somewhat as a surprise and has given encouragement not merely to City circles but to trade generally. British securities immediately showed increased activity and strength.

ENCOURAGING EFFECT UPON TRADE GENERALLY.

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BRITISH BANK RATE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

The announcement that the bank rate had been lowered from 5 to 4 per cent was cheered on the Stock Exchange where it was posted up to-day. The rate had stood at five per cent since December, 1925. Financial circles had been confidently expecting an early reduction. The stock of gold held by Bank of England is now only about two million sterling less than it was before the country returned to the gold standard two years ago, and it is still flowing in. It was generally anticipated that the bank directors, when they lowered the rate, would act with their usual caution by taking off only one half per cent. The cut in the rate from five to four per cent, has not been made in one stroke since 1903, although in that period there have been numerous reductions from five to four per cent by way of 4 1/2 per cent.

THE MEXICAN BANDIT ATROCITY.

SURVIVORS GHASTLY STORIES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, April 21st.

Despite the fiendish ruthlessness of the train bandits, about half the passengers escaped from the blazing train at Limon, but it is believed that fully 100 perished.

Fifty bodies have hitherto been recovered. The office of President Calles has issued a statement blaming "Catholic rebels" for the crime, and promising "an energetic pursuit of the priests who received their instructions from the Episcopate of Mexico City."

Eight Government aeroplanes have been ordered to the scene of the calamity to help in the search for the bandits.

130 Victims.

LATER.

It is now known that 130 passengers perished in the train hold-up. President Calles has ordered the Minister of War personally to take charge of the operations against the bandits, and to take them dead or alive.

Most ghastly stories of the outrage are related by survivors. The train was evidently well-guarded. As the train approached Limon, a tremendous crash occurred, and the engine and two coaches were derailed at a spot where the track had been torn up. The bandits poured a wild fusillade of bullets into the train.

Military Escort's Fight.

The military escort fought valiantly for three and a half hours, until the last soldier was killed. Bandits armed with revolvers and knives then entered the train, shooting and cutting throats right and left.

After scenes of terrible butchery, the brigands locked the passengers in the coaches, which were soaked with petrol and set on fire, those attempting to escape from the blazing death-trap being either shot or their skulls being battered in with rifle-butts.

The sight was horrible, with blood and brains spattered on the sides of the carriages, and women, soaked with petrol, writhing in torment amid the all-pervading odour of burning human flesh.

FROM CAIRO TO CAPETOWN BY AIR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

Four aeroplanes, under the command of Commodore Samson, have arrived at Capetown, having completed the flight from Cairo without a hitch. The machines are of an entirely new type, not yet generally introduced in the Air Force and are fitted with Napier-Lion engines. Samson states that they behaved splendidly every inch of the way. The only mishap was a punctured tyre at Abercorn. The machines flew over the Hex River mountains at a height of 11,000 feet. At Kisumu, in Kenya, they were joined by four machines of the South African Air Force, with which they carried out numerous combined exercises in co-operation with ground troops.

Considerable importance is attached to these combined exercises, which form part of the Air Ministry's policy and demonstrate the ability of the aeroplanes to maintain strategic lines of Empire communications.

[The above message is incomplete owing to bad atmospheric conditions.]

AN INTERNATIONAL AIR CONFERENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

An important International Air Conference opens in London next Monday.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for the Air, will preside. The Conference originally consisted of only representatives of the Allied Powers, but it has been extended to include delegates from other States. Fifteen countries, in addition to Great Britain and the Dominions, have been invited to participate at this Conference. It thus becomes, in a true sense of the word, international.

On Tuesday the Government will entertain the visitors to a banquet. One interesting subject on the agenda is that of the competency of women to pilot commercial aircraft. From the technical aspect, one of the most important suggestions is that of the standard international minimum requirements for the issue of certificates of airworthiness and unification of the characteristics required for the materials used in aeronautical construction.

EARLY MORNING RAID ON JUNK.

REVOLVERS AND OPIUM FOUND.

CHINESE SEAMAN SENTENCED.

An unemployed Chinese seaman appeared at the Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday on two charges—

of preparing opium and of being in possession of seven tael of opium. This man and four other Chinese from the same junk were also charged with possession of six revolvers and a quantity of ammunition, but this case was remanded until next Tuesday.

Revenue Officer Clark remarked that the first prisoner's bail—which had been fixed at \$1,000—was not high enough to deter him from attempting to escape. His Worship, therefore, increased the bail to \$2,500, saying that he was unable to grant an application for a reduction of bail in the other cases.

Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for the defence.

The evidence of Revenue Officer Young was that in the early morning of April 15th he went on board a junk on the Yaumati side of the harbour. In answer to his knock the door was opened by a prisoner, who immediately ran towards the stern, where he was caught and held by the Chinese revenue officers. He searched the stern of the boat and found a barrel containing the arms. His attention was drawn by one of the Chinese revenue officers to the fact that the substance in a pot on the fire was opium.

The opium, in a large brass vessel, was produced in Court. Witness added that all the other inhabitants of the junk were either asleep or lying down at that time. His Worship remarked that in the circumstances he must convict. Prisoner, who had no previous convictions for opium offences, was accordingly fined \$200 or three months' hard labour for preparing opium; and \$350 or five months' hard labour for possession of opium, the sentences to be concurrent.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

BENEFITS FROM REST AT CHEQUERS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

It is officially stated that the Premier, who has lately felt the strain of his work, has benefited greatly from his rest at Chequers, where he went last Wednesday week and is now restored to health. For the present, however, he will reduce the number of his public engagements as much as possible. He returns from Chequers next Monday in readiness for the re-assembling of Parliament on the following day. Later in the year he hopes to fulfil a programme of engagements, which has been made for him, including the addressing of mass meetings in England and Scotland.

U.S. MARINES IN ACTION IN NICARAGUA.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, April 21st.

United States Marines have been in action against a company of Nicaraguan Liberals, who were carrying red flags and wearing red hats, and attempting to capture the village of Posoltega, in defiance of the United States authorities' order that there must be no fighting within 2,000 feet of the railway.

After a skirmish in which the Marines suffered no casualties, the Liberals fled, leaving three dead.

SOVIET PRISON.

BARBARITIES OF CAMP WARDERS.

DEATH FOR MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE.

Aaron Copman, 48, an American citizen, recently arrived at Riga with a tale of terrible experiences he says he endured in Soviet prisons and concentration camps since 1924. He declares he was destitute when he arrived at the Latvian frontier escorted by agents of the OGPU, and that a Latvian official lent him money to buy his ticket to Riga.

Copman says he arrived in Moscow at the end of 1924, with his passport in proper order, to carry on negotiations with Soviet authorities in behalf of several American firms which he represented, including the Hamilton Card and Paper House, American Paper Company, Inc., the Washburn Company of New York and Chicago, the Penell Shipper Company, the American Export Film Company and others.

The Soviet representatives, he says, talked month after month without concluding any business, but in the autumn of 1925 he agreed to deliver to Government stores paper for \$150,000 on ten months' credit, an arrangement which the New York houses confirmed by telegraph.

On November 23rd, 1925, Copman asserts, OGPU agents arrested him and confiscated all his papers and money. Although he received no trial, they eventually announced that he had been condemned to three years in a concentration camp for breach of the State monopoly regulations.

They then placed him, with 137 others, mostly criminals, Copman says, in "cages upon cages, such as menageries use for wild beasts." This was coupled to a train and conveyed toward Siberia as far as the station at Ussolyska, Province of Perm.

The prisoners were marched about 100 miles through snow mostly knee deep. Many collapsed. The prisoners were compelled to hew wood and build their own log cabins for the concentration camp in the middle of a forest on the banks of the Vichera, thirty miles from Cherdyn, Copman declares.

Crucifix in Camp.
About 10 per cent. of the prisoners, according to Copman's story, were either merchants or political offenders, and they suffered greatly, both mentally and physically, at the hands of the 90 per cent. criminals and from inhuman treatment by secret police agents.

Attempts to escape through the trackless forest were frequent, but the fugitives were usually either recaptured or devoured by wild beasts.

Copman's special companion, a young man named Ilchenko, a graduate of an agricultural college, attempted flight, but a police agent shot him with an expanding bullet which shattered his knee. Ilchenko was then dragged back to the camp, where he was left to bleed to death. Not only were his companions not allowed to give him any assistance, but, while still alive, he was stripped, because clothing was scarce.

The starosta, or senior prisoner, a former Chekist named Muratoff, from Tigris, took Ilchenko's boots and in the attempt to draw them off he savagely tore the wounded leg from Ilchenko's body.

A woman prisoner from the Province of Pskov, who had kept change forgotten by passengers, amounting in all to 380 copeks, was condemned to three years in this camp. She attempted to escape but wandered back into camp. The senior Chekist took a revolver and shot her point blank while the rest of the prisoners looked on. Other prisoners, including one named Koroloff, Copman says, were shot on slight provocation.

These cases taken at random, the American declares, give an idea of the horrors of the Soviet in outlying places of confinement. He estimates that the prisons and camps of the Soviet Republic contain more than 10,000 prisoners, of whom 15,000 are from Moscow alone.

After sojourning in numerous prisons en route to the border, Copman was thrust across the frontier, "banished everlastingly from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

A letter, written on a handkerchief, by Arthur Aaron Kopman, and said to have been smuggled from a Russian prison, was received in New York last July, *The Associated Press* recalled.

In it Kopman described himself as in a desperate plight, saying he had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for alleged hotel and other debts. He declared that these charges were "only an excuse to get rid of me."

New York representatives of the Soviet Government at that time withheld comment on Kopman's imprisonment, but said "there are two sides to every case."

On February 28th, 1926, a dispatch was received from Moscow stating that a man giving the name of Arthur Copman had been arrested by the State political police for obtaining money under false pretences and failing to pay his hotel bills and other debts—*N. Y. Times*.

"WITH GENERAL CARGO." LIVERPOOL AND FAR EASTERN TRADE.

A handsome special supplement to the *Liverpool Daily Post* issued to demonstrate the commercial importance of Liverpool contains the following interesting article on Far Eastern shipping conditions:

To most people, even if they live in Liverpool, a liner is a steamship with several funnels and a jamaica, even though they be dumb, the liner the ship. And yet Liverpool is pre-eminently the port of the cargo liner—the steamer specially built to run regularly on certain routes and specially equipped to handle safely and speedily the varied merchandise which constitutes the bulk of the general import and export trade of the country. The Far Eastern trade is especially a cargo liner trade, because the commodities in which it deals seldom come in quantities sufficient to provide the whole cargoes of a homogeneous nature which support the "tramp."

Character of the Trade.
The exports to-day from Liverpool to the Far East—Burma, Malaya, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Japan—amount to approximately 900,000 bill of lading tons a year. And of this the Malay Peninsula and Japan each take about 200,000 tons. China 250,000 tons, and Java 75,000 tons. A long list might be made of the many articles commonly carried, but the largest individual items are probably the products of the textile mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire and the great chemical works of Warrington and Northwich. Cotton spinning and weaving machinery is a growing article of export to such countries as China and Japan, which have hitherto bought cotton goods direct from Lancashire.

But the bulk of the cargoes carried consist of a heterogeneous collection of common articles. It must be remembered that in addition to the native populations, there are large European communities in the East to be supplied with the everyday requirements of civilised life in this country. It is not surprising, therefore, to see in the list of a ship's outward cargo such entries as a ton or two of bicycles, a ton of metal polish, three tons of sewing machines, two tons of soap, a ton of blotting paper, ten tons of biscuits, a hundred of soap, twenty of whisky or stout, and as much as four tons of assorted chocolates.

Fastest and Most Regular.
The service maintained from the Mersey to the Far East is amongst the fastest and most regular of the cargo liner trades, and the lines particularly associated with it are the Bibby Line, the Henderson Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Blue Funnel Line. The first two supply each a fortnightly service to Burma, the third a monthly steamer to the main ports of the Straits, China, and Japan, and the last-named a weekly service to the same ports, and in addition a regular fortnightly steamer to Java.

The method of receiving and loading general cargo is again peculiar to the liner, and can, therefore, be seen at its best in the Merseyside docks. You will see no elaborate loading appliances, such as one associates with the rapid handling of coal, ore or grain. Mechanical loading implies standardized cargoes and a general cargo can never be that. The essentials for a liner berth are a large warehouse, accessible by rail, road, or water, in which export consignments of all kinds can be received, checked, and stacked ready for loading, if necessary before the steamer appears.

Problems of Loading.
Next, the steamer's own equipment must consist of the maximum possible number of hatches, derricks, and winches, so that from the moment of arrival she can load cargo from the quay along the whole of her length.

Even this must not exhaust her capacity, and on her outer side, she must be prepared to deal simultaneously with cargo from as many lighters or coasting steamers as can queue alongside of her. Last but not least, the liner needs a skilful stevedore to load her. Most people are incapable of packing even a suitcase decently. Let the reader imagine, then, the task of stowing a ship with a mixture of bales of cotton goods, railway lines, motor cars, velvet hats, old horse shoes, bottled beer, barrels of tar, chemical manure, pocket handkerchiefs, and galvanized iron—each so disposed as to be found uppermost at its proper port of discharge; and he will not be surprised to meet a superintending stevedore who looks worried.

The Return Cargoes.
Liverpool receives from the Far East considerably less than it sends there. In all it imports rather less than 500,000 tons a year, of which almost a half is from Burma. The chief items are the various cereals, nuts, and leguminous oils, which provide the raw materials for the local manufacture of margarine, soap, and cattle-cake. Malayan sugar flour, used for the "kizing" (Continued on next column).

NEW WARSHIP SPEEDS.

COUNTY CLASS 31.5 KNOTS

OUTPACED BY NEW FOREIGN CRUISERS.

In the Return of the World's Fleet, lately published as a Parliamentary paper, according to annual custom, the Admiralty, for the first time, vouchsafes definite information regarding the speed of new warships.

The two Nelsons are designed for 32 knots. It may be remembered that about two years ago the Washington Navy Department published details regarding these vessels which, at the time, were regarded as anticlimactic, in which their speed was given as 31 knots. At it is, they are now brought into line with "Royal Oak" class, which, with the exception of the *Queen Elizabeths*, are the fastest battle-ships in the world.

One the other hand, the speed of the new cruisers comes as rather a revelation and, possibly, a disappointment. The 10,000-ton ships of the "County" class are only designed for 31.5 knots. It had been generally taken for granted that they would be engines for at least 32 knots. No doubt this conclusion was based upon knowledge of the fact that the corresponding type of ships either built or building in France, Italy, the United States, and Japan are credited with speeds of between 34 and 35 knots.

That the British Admiralty has not entered into rivalry in this matter is unquestionably the result of well-considered reasons. Within a rigid limit of displacement any developed quality can only be developed at the sacrifice of the other all-round factors in collective war efficiency. The new British vessels are primarily designed for trade protection under conditions of ocean warfare. This role suggests the necessity for the extreme practicable limit of sea-keeping endurance combined with the maximum of fighting power. To get an additional three or four knots upon the same tonnage means an immense increase in engine power, involving sea-keeping and manœuvring upon space; it likewise means, if the full power is to be employed, a rapid draining of fuel supplies. We do not seek to minimize the tactical value of speed to the cruiser class. But it may be purchased too dearly. In our view the decision to be satisfied with a speed of 31.5 knots in the new cruisers illustrates a very clear perception on the part of the Admiralty of the function these vessels are intended to fulfil. It has not always been possible to say as much of cruiser designs in the past—*Naval and Military Record*.

EPSON DOWNS NOT TO BE DEFAUCED.
MINISTRY ORDER REGARDING GREAT NEW NUMBER BOARD.

PUBLIC RIGHTS UPHELD.
Mr. J. Chuter Ede, a member of the Epsom Urban Council, speaking at Epsom, made allusion to the Epsom Grand Stand Association's application to the Jockey Club for permission to hold an autumn meeting at Epsom and to the application to the Ministry of Agriculture for permission to erect a large new number board on the downs.

Mr. Ede said the association suggested it should be permitted to keep the board up during the whole of the summer months. The Ministry was not going to consent to that. The Ministry stated that the board could not be allowed to be at its full height during the whole of the summer months, and that between the summer meeting and the autumn meeting, if an autumn meeting were allowed, the downs should be restored as nearly as possible to their natural beautiful condition by the lowering of the arm of the number board.

The Rights of Everybody.
Mr. Ede expressed the hope that the inhabitants of Epsom would support the Urban Council in securing an order for the public regulation of the downs. By such order the rights of everybody would be clearly defined.

They had 873 acres of open spaces at Epsom which were exceedingly valuable, not merely to Epsom, but to the teeming population in the surrounding districts.

Before 1924 the public had no rights on Epsom Downs except to walk from point to point. Under the new Law of Property Acts which came into force last year the public had the right to take air and exercise on the downs.

of cotton materials, is an important feature. Hemp comes in considerable quantities for rope-making but perhaps the most interesting are two ready-made articles of food, namely, the familiar tinned pineapple—where would fruit salads be without it!—and an excellent variety of tinned salmon. The pineapple is grown and prepared in Singapore and Liverpool imports as much as 15,000 tons in a year. The salmon comes direct from the Japanese fisheries on the coast of Kamohake, and in September of last year one steamer discharged no fewer than seven million tons.

THE "AGAPEMONE" FOUNDER.

DEATH OF SMYTH-PIGOTT.

SECT DECLINING AND LESS AFFLUENT.

To-day, in the grounds of the Agapemone, or "Abode of Love," at Spaxton, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, the funeral will take place of John Hugh Smyth-Pigott, leader of the notorious sect which was established there many years ago, says the *Daily Mail* of March 22nd. He had been ill for several weeks.

Smyth-Pigott, whose death at Spaxton was announced on March 21st, was expelled from the Church of England in which he held priest's orders in 1906, when he was found guilty of charges of immoral conduct.

Six years previously, when he was a preacher at the Agapemone's church in Clapton, E., Smyth-Pigott announced that he was the Messiah. Great crowds gathered to hear him, and, passing through the church grounds after the announcement, he was mobbed.

"Sister Ruth."
The church at Clapton, known as "The Ark of the Covenant," was eventually deserted by Smyth-Pigott because of the intense indignation against him and because of the riots that occurred. He went to live at the "Abode of Love" (the Greek word equivalent for the Greek word Agapemone), at Spaxton, near Bridgwater, Somerset, created by Henry James Prince, the founder of the Agapemone, who proclaimed himself to be the "2nd incarnation of the Holy Ghost."

Smyth-Pigott was a married man, but when he went to Spaxton he took with him another woman who became known as "Sister Ruth." She was Miss Ruth Preece, his "spiritual bride." They had two sons and a daughter, "Glory," "Hallelujah," and "Power," who were present at the death-bed. Other women, some of them wealthy, were among the community at Spaxton.

Describing a service at Spaxton an eye-witness wrote:—
The "Messiah," entering slowly and silently, walked to his renovated throne, the disciples rising as he crossed the portals and bowing their heads reverently.

"Behold the Lamb of God," uttered slowly, deliberately, and unaffectedly, was the astounding exclamation which suddenly broke the spell of silence. The words had scarcely passed the lips of the "Messiah" before the disciples made obeisance, the women bowing low and muttering exclamations of love and devotion.

Bejewelled Women.
The central figure was a good-looking man, plainly dressed in a clerical garb. Before him, bejewelled and richly dressed women offered to him the devotion of their hearts.

During recent years the membership of the sect has declined, and the community has lived in less affluent circumstances. Several dead Agapemones are buried in the grounds of the "Abode of Love," including "Brother Prince" and "Sister Ruth."

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
Hong Kong Observatory, April 22nd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.95	29.99	29.99
Temperature...	64	61	67
Humidity...	90	75	58
Wind...			
Direction...	E	E	ESE
Force...	0	0	0
Weather...	OD	O	O
Rain...	2.04	0.00	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature, 21st: 71
Lowest open-air Temperature, 22nd: 60

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.
From April 22nd to 29th, 1927.

Days of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Sat.	22	2 17	3.8	5 14	3.7
Sun.	23	2 16	3.8	5 50	3.8
Mon.	24	1 25	3.6	10 15	3.6
Tues.	25	1 25	3.6	11 25	3.6
Wed.	26	1 25	3.6	12 18	3.6
Thur.	27	1 25	3.6	12 18	3.6
Fri.	28	1 25	3.6	12 18	3.6
Sat.	29	1 25	3.6	12 18	3.6

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ARE THERE ANY LETTERS FOR YOU?

THOSE UNCLAIMED AT THE POSTE RESTANTE.

There are letters at the Poste Restante for the following:

E. G. Abry, Miss H. E. Ankeny, c/o M.E. Missions, J. W. Arthur, J. M. Bathgate, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bennett, Miss M. Boucher, Mrs. C. M. Bosse, W. V. Brayton, Jack B. B. Brock, C. B. Buistead, M. Bustamante.

Mrs. Carey, Mrs. D. E. de Carwallia, J. de Castro, Miss K. Clarke (Public Utility Service), W. Duffield, Mrs. F. Ewan, J. Ewart, Fidelity Co., L. Finke, Miss F. C. French.

Miss M. A. Griffith, Mrs. C. Haigh, Mrs. Handelman, Miss J. C. Hanson, Rev. A. Hildebrand, T. Honeyands (British Sultan Hospital), Miss A. James (Canton Village Mission), Vincenzo Jaunelli, M. P. Jannen & Co., Abdul Kagon Khan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Kurrie.

G. E. Legge, Dr. J. Leon, Mrs. W. Liley, F. C. Macdonell, Capt. H. Mc-Kinnon, P. K. Mecon, M. M. Milton, J. Morren, Rev. J. H. Murray, G. Napolitano.

Master C. Paley c/o Mrs. L. Silva, M. H. Pearson, S. E. Phillips, A. Phillips, H. I. Pridoux-Brumme, H. Rombach, Mrs. F. B. Rowe, Army Salvation, J. B. Shanahan, J. Shields, Stanley W. Smith, R. H. Steininger.

Mrs. C. Thurston, Rev. T. P. Tindall, A. M. Todd, Miss D. Warren, Lt.-Col. P. R. Warren, G. I. Wehr, E. Woolley, E. Zeitlyn.

Unpaid Correspondence.
Abker Khan (H.K. Hotel); Barakat Ali (H.K. Hotel); H. P. Crane (H.K. Hotel); E. D. W. Noronha, H. J. B. Norton (H.K. Hotel); J. H. Rogers (American Consul); W. H. Schmidlapp (Repulse Bay Hotel).

Registered Covers.
Madame G. Bandry (H.K. Hotel), Miss D. Bewley c/o Mrs. A. Cameron; Chia Lew Huang; Y. Demenkov, Adolphe Dubois, A. Dupre; Aram Emmanuel; Far Eastern Biography Co., F. Finke; Rupert Grumshaw, Co.; Miss J. Hanson, Sec. Eliare (The Orphanage of St. Columbe); C. W. Hui; Ismail-Bin Mat; R. Kapuko, at Archer American Pioneer Line, Kusaba Senpakubu (Kusaba S.S. Co.); Mrs. G. G. Laville, Sec. Louise (The Orphanage of St. Columbe); B. G. Tour; Underwood Brown & Co.; S. G. Verma.

Unclaimed Parcels.
Hardwalliers & Co.; Quong Hong Lung; H. C. Russell; Sam Lee Jung; Mrs. G. C. Thomson.

Parcels and Letters for Ships.
D. Campbell, S.S. *Hain Tean*; S.S. *Alamo*; S.S. *Clan Macbride*; S.S. *Doolin*; S.S. *Fuk Tai*; S.S. *Purico*; S.S. *Hoggarigate*; R.C. *Hai Hing*; S.S. *Hing Nam*; S.S. *Indiantie*; S.S. *Kam Wa*; S.S. *Kiang Wo*; S.S. *Lomoy*; S.S. *Malabar*; S.S. *Perina*; S.S. *Port Charles*; S.S. *Rechtus-gerich*; S.S. *Rohna*; S.S. *Saigon*; S.S. *Senang*; S.S. *Thay Guan*; M.S. *Westmoor*.

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager, R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES AND UNDERWRITERS.
GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "SCOTLAND MARU."
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Grounded off Tsuruoka Point on 12th January owing to Dense Fog, but soon floated under her own power. As soon as water was coming into No. 1, 2 holds and across Bunker, the Steamer voluntarily beached at Kowloon East, and this incident has been declared to form General Average. The Cargo, destined to Hong Kong has been discharged into and is stored in the Horse Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Co.'s Godowns at Wharfedale and will be delivered to Consignees against their signing the General Average Bond at our Office, as well as filling up their Letter of Guarantee endorsed by Underwriters agreeing to pay Deposit towards G/A contributions, as soon as the Percentage of such Deposit is fixed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hong Kong, 20th April, 1927. (4233)

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS. CHOLERA, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, COLIC, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer
"Henry Keswick"
Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.B.P. 8,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.
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AMOI, SHANGHAI & "SOOCHOW"
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHENAN"
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SZECHUEN"
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE
SWATOW & BANGKOK "XAYING"
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWBOWANG & DALNY
AMOI, SHANGHAI & "YINGCHOW"
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SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and
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CHANGTE 11th June 18th June
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S.S. "EUMAEUS" ... Via Suez Canal 8th May.
S.S. "ELPENOR" ... Via Suez Canal 5th June.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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IMPROVED SERVICE
BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK
M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 6th May, 1927
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Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
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S.S. "SIKIAN" ... 6th May.
S.S. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE
about the 22nd April.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)
Steamers Sailings from Arr. at Hong Kong Sailings from
Marseilles Marseilles for Shanghai and Japan Marseilles
AMAZON 11th Mar. 13th April 26th May
OBERON 25th Mar. 26th April 24th May
ATOS II 25th Mar. 26th April 24th May
DARTAGNAN 25th Mar. 26th April 24th May
ANGERS 25th Mar. 26th April 24th May
PORTHOS 25th Mar. 26th April 24th May
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
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A Class 1st Class ... 2 50. Od. B Class 1st Class ... 2 50. Od.
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Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
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Telephone: Central 740. 3, Quai de Commerce.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.
April 21st.
Hong Hua, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. D. May, from Ran-
goon and Singapore. The latter
port she left on April 15th, with
a general cargo, lying at buoy
No. A33—Seng Soon Hong.
Minghao, Chinese str., 1,008 tons,
Capt. A. Leisberg, from Bang-
kok and Hoihow, with a general
cargo, lying at buoy No. C15—
Kwang Nguan Hong.
Pao Sang, Chinese str., 729 tons,
Capt. Leung Nang, from Kwang
Chow Wan, with a general
cargo, lying at buoy No. C11—
Tea Sing & Co.
Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,378
tons, Capt. E. D. Knutten,
from Saigon, which port she
left on April 17th, with a cargo
of rice, lying at buoy No. C17—
Fau Yuen Hong.
April 22nd.
Aki Maru, Japanese str., 6,022 tons,
Capt. Y. Tominaga, from Yoko-
hama and ports. She left Nagas-
aki on April 14th, with 573
tons of general cargo, lying at
Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.
Clara Jensen, Danish str., 1,145
tons, Capt. J. Davidson, from
Bangkok, which port she left
on April 12th, with rice and
meal, lying at buoy No. C44—
Jensen & Co.
Kaiyuu Maru, Japanese str., 1,559
tons, Capt. M. Eguchi, from
Kobe, with a cargo of coal,
lying at buoy No. C53—Hait-
tung & Co.
Kangawa Maru, Japanese str.,
3,660 tons, Capt. M. Murakami,
from Moji, which port she left
on April 17th, with a general
cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—
N.Y.K.
Katori Maru, Japanese str., 8,140
tons, Capt. Kusakar, from
Shanghai, which port she left
on April 10th, with a general
cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—
N.Y.K.
Kiso Maru, Japanese str., 2,518
tons, Capt. T. Ono, from Moji,
which port she left on April
13th, with 5,660 tons of coal,
lying at buoy No. B30—M.B.K.
Koji Maru, Japanese str., 956 tons,
Capt. B. Saito, from Canton,
lying at buoy No. C39—M.B.K.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons,
from Canton, with a general
cargo, lying at buoy No. C34—
B & S.
Samarang Maru, Japanese str.,
2,500 tons, Capt. Y. Kawasaki,
from Surabaya and Balic-
papan, with molasses and gen-
eral cargo, lying at Yaumati—
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.
Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons,
Capt. W. T. Hodge, from Can-
ton, with a general cargo, lying
at buoy No. B9—B & S.
Telamachus, British str., 1,340 tons,
Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon,
with rice and general cargo,
lying at buoy No. A27—Wo Fat
Sing.

CLEARANCES.

April 22nd.
Aki Maru, for Singapore.
Chak Sang, for Canton.
Corona, for Canton.
Dampier, for Bangkok.
Hanyang, for Shanghai.
Hong Hua, for Swatow.
Kaiyuu Maru, for Canton.
Kato Maru, for Taichow.
Kangawa Maru, for Singapore.
Katori Maru, for Singapore.
Kishikawa, for Shanghai.
Kueichow, for Weihaiwei.
Ojima, for Hoihow.
Peking Maru, for Singapore.
Shantung, for Shanghai.
Sole, for Singapore.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.
Tianjin, for Munkok.
Yuen Jeng, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
European passengers per s.s.
Aki Maru, from Yokohama and
ports, on April 22nd:—Mr. J. S.
Badger, Mrs. J. M. Badger, Mrs.
R. A. Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Miss
B. Taylor, Mr. C. E. Leves, Mrs.
N. Davis, Miss E. Davis.
European passengers per s.s.
Katori Maru, from Japan ports
and Shanghai, on April 22nd:—
Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. F. M. Holt,
Mr. J. R. Hooley, Mr. H. D. Hil-
liard, Miss W. Loureiro, Mrs. W. T.
Lee, Master Lee, Mr. W. T. Lee,
Mr. H. W. Maxted, Mrs. H. W.
Maxted, Mr. L. Pardon, Mr. C. J.
L. Stewart, Mrs. F. T. Stewart,
Mr. W. Schenck, Mr. W. W.
Wagner, Mr. H. E. Ovesen, Mrs.
G. Ovesen, Miss M. Ovesen, Miss
N. Ovesen, Miss E. Henry, Miss E.
Danson, Mr. T. Suto, Mr. E. S.
Thellefson, Mrs. B. Thellefson, Mr.
H. Veyt, Mrs. L. Cassart, Master
Cassart, Master B. Ovesen, Mr. M.
Stares, Mr. P. E. Headstrom, Mrs.
P. E. Headstrom, Miss E. Head-
strom, Miss E. Headstrom, Mr. F.
W. Rowland, Mrs. F. W. Rowland,
Miss G. Rowland, Miss G. Rowland,
Mr. A. Darlington, Mr. S. W.
Wells, Mr. C. M. Harlow, Mr. K.
Ashdown, Mrs. M. J. Ashdown,
Mr. E. J. Cordery, Mrs. E. J.
Cordery, Mr. G. Keighley, Mrs. E.
E. Keighley, Mr. D. R. Macfarland,
Mr. A. Swanson, Mr. F. Lloyd,
Mrs. F. Lloyd, Master Lloyd,
Miss Lloyd, Master Lloyd.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

General (Blue Funnel), due May
2nd.
Africa (Manbers), due April 25th.
Arafura (E. & A.), due July 4th.
Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due May
29th.
Autolytus (Blue Funnel), due April
29th.
Automedon (Blue Funnel), due May
21st.
Benmore (Ben Line), due April
27th.
Coblenz (Melchers), due May 4th.
Desana (Melchers), due May 10th.
Devotion (Blue Funnel), due June
25th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due April
23rd.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due
April 25th.
Fulda (Melchers), due May 31st.
Glenart (Jardine), due May 1st.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due June
23rd.
Izumi (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kaiyuu (P. & O.), due June 9th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due June
23rd.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due May 12th.
Machao (Blue Funnel), due June
12th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due May 26th.
Mirapora (P. & O.), due May
10th.
Morea (P. & O.), due April 25th.
Nellora (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Novara (P. & O.), due April 25th.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due June
3rd.
Patriotus (Blue Funnel), due June
23rd.
Phenius (Blue Funnel), due May
5th.
Preussen (Jessen), due May 19th.
Sardapan (Blue Funnel), due May
25th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due June
6th.
Tallava (B.I. & Apcar), due May
8th.
Taina (B.I. & Apcar), due April
25th.
Tantalus (Blue Funnel), due May
13th.
Tania (E. & A.), due May 7th.
Tillava (B.I. & Apcar), due April
27th.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

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JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, April 26th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, May 2nd
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th
PRESIDENT TAIT ... Tuesday, June 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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£120 £112

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Choice of railway line across United States
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From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Apr. 26	San Francisco	Republic	May 26	10th C'burg June 6
May 4	Seattle	Aquatic	May 31	10th C'burg June 6
May 10	San Francisco	Leviathan	June 11	10th C'burg June 17
May 18	Seattle	Geo. Washington	June 18	10th C'burg June 23
May 24	San Francisco	Majestic	June 25	10th C'burg June 30
June 1	Seattle	Berengaria	June 25	10th C'burg June 30
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 8	10th C'burg June 15
June 15	Seattle	Aquatic	July 15	10th C'burg June 22
June 21	San Francisco	Honoric	July 22	10th C'burg June 29
June 29	Seattle	Mauretania	July 29	10th C'burg June 5
July 7	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 3	10th C'burg June 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	10th C'burg June 18

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, May 4th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, May 18th
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Wednesday, June 29th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—
GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Apr. 25th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, May 10th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, May 24th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... April 26th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... April 26th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... May 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... May 10th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT ... May 10th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON "CHAKSANG" Saturday, 23rd April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 24th April, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI "CHAKSANG" Monday, 25th April, at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW "CHAKSANG" Tuesday, 26th April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "LEESANG" Wednesday, 27th April, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN "HINSANG" Thursday, 28th April, at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "FOOSHING" Sunday, 1st May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Monday, 2nd May, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via MOJI, YOKO "HOSANG" Tuesday, 3rd May, at 7 a.m.
HAMA & KOBE "HOSANG" Tuesday, 3rd May, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HANGSANG" Wednesday, 4th May, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI "LAISANG" Tuesday, 10th May, at 3 p.m.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 4th May.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 31st May.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oron) 29th June.
Steamship "FEMERKESHIRE" (via Oron) 27th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENARA" ... Due Hong Kong.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 5th May.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 15th May.
Steamship "FEMERKESHIRE" ... 26th May.
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 11th June.
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 23rd June.

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

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NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ

"WREY CASTLE" ... sails on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMS).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72. 10s. 0d.
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OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hong Kong.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 28th April
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 28th May
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 23rd June

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 6th May
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 31st May
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 22nd June
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 26th July

"NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS"

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June
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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings
subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

* HAICHING ... Sunday, the 24th April, at Daylight
HAIHONG ... Tuesday, the 25th April, at 1 p.m.
HAINING ... Friday, the 29th April, at 2 p.m.

* Omit Swatow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fouchow.
(Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at
the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Steamship	H. Kong	Shanghai	Robt	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 23
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 23
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 6
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 17

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL

MONTCALM	June 3	MINNEDOSA	Aug. 5
MONTROSE	June 24	MINNEDOSA	Sept. 3
MONTROSE	July 15	MONTROSE	Sept. 16

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

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£120 £112 £83

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
May 1	May 3	EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 7
May 19	May 21	EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.Passenger Department: Tel. C. 753. Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILING SCHEDULE TO ALTERNATE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SEIYUN MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd May, at Noon.
KASIMA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 15th May, at 10 a.m.
TAITO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st May.
* Calls Los Angeles.SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 28th April at Noon.
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June.MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
AKISU MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.
KASIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.
MISHIMA MARU (calls Zamboanga) ... Wednesday, 25th May.NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TOBA MARU ... Monday, 25th April.
LISBON MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DAKAR MARU (calls Saigon) ... Sunday, 15th May.BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th April.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MORIKAWA MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TSUBASHI MARU ... Sunday, 24th April.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 2nd May.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 2nd May.

DELGOA MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.). [7]



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands

Navigation Company.

Regular Steamship Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"SALABANGKA"	...	15th May
"OLDEKERK"	...	19th June
"GEMMA"	...	10th July

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"OLDEKERK"	...	3rd May
"GEMMA"	...	20th May
"ZOSMA"	...	27th June

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents, York Building
Telephone: Central No. 1574. [11]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.HEAVY ENTRIES OF
JAPANESE STEAMERS.

COAL AND RICE SHIPMENTS.

The returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that no less than nine Japanese steamers had entered port and were the principal contributors of freight for the Colony and for ports beyond. The amount of general merchandise landed here was low, but rice and coal shipments made up a total of 25,401 tons discharged here. Through freights were normal.

General merchandise was discharged from eight steamers and amounted to 3,043 tons, of which, 1,687 tons were from three British steamers. Rice was unloaded from four vessels and amounted to 7,581 tons. Coal amounted to 15,087 tons. This was from five steamers; mostly Japanese.

Through cargoes totalled 12,087 tons of general merchandise. Of these, 2,477 tons were manifested on three British vessels. The two best returns were 4,981 tons carried by the S.S. *Samarang Maru*, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan, and 3,312 tons on the S.S. *Mithima Maru* from Melbourne and Manila.

Coal carried on two steamers amounted to 3,035 tons.

During the period under review there were 20 arrivals and 13 departures. The nationalities were:—British, 4 arrivals and 4 departures; Japanese, 9 arrivals and 3 departures; Norwegian, 3 arrivals and 2 departures; Danish, 1 arrival; French, 2 departures; German, 1 departure.

The following were the cargo carriers:

S.S. *Teimachus* (British) from Saigon, 1,700 tons rice, and 100 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Hong Wah* (British) from Rangoon and Singapore, 800 tons general for Hong Kong and 600 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Singapore* (British) from Canton, 800 tons general for other ports.
S.S. *Kwong Sang* (British) from Tungtau and Swatow, 800 tons general for Hong Kong, and 737 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Corona* (Norwegian) from Chinwangtao, 3,325 tons coal for Hong Kong and 1,350 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Produce* (Norwegian) from Saigon, 1,980 tons rice for Hong Kong.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"TILBOET" WILL PROBABLY
BE OUT IN HALVES."SCOTLAND MARU" TO DOCK
TODAY.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The S.S. *Tilboet* which went to the assistance of the *Tilboet* stranded at Lingling Island returned to port yesterday morning. It was stated that during an attempt to tow the stranded vessel off the rocks, the *Tilboet* snapped her cable. Probably the *Tilboet* will have to be cut in halves, the bows being left at Lingling Island and the stern towed back to Hong Kong after being made water-tight. The engine-room of the stranded steamer is reported to be making water.

The "Scotland Maru."

The discharging of the *Scotland Maru's* cargo was completed yesterday, and the steamer will probably be docked to-day for repairs. The damage to her cargo and the steamer itself can not be ascertained until a survey has been made after the vessel has been docked.

Eight Trips By The "Ranchi."

Eight cruising trips will be made this year by the P. & O. *Ranchi* of 16,800 tons, under Captain Cecil Brooks, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R., from London, as follows:

May 8th: To Sicily, Venice, Dalmatian coast, etc.
June 3rd: Monaco, Corsica, Sardinia, Algiers, etc.
June 21st: Atlantic Islands and Morocco.

July 6th: Norwegian Fjords.
July 23rd: Norwegian Fjords.
August 8th: Norway, capitals of Northern Europe and Finland.

August 26th: Portugal, Spain, Algiers, Palma, etc.
September 10th: Naples, Cyprus, Greece, Constantinople, etc.

Buying Of Ships By Chinese.

Within the space of four months, from January to April, the Norwegian S.S. *Drufar, Childar, Pasat, Drufar, Eiger, South Africa, Alm and Forde*, the German S.S. *Weimar* and the British S.S. *Haifoo* were sold to Northern Chinese, who, having the advantage of a cheaper portage bill, and not so strict a survey, were not very particular regarding the condition of the

(Continued on next column).

S.S. *Sanjin Maru* (Japanese) from Wakamatsu and Miike, 3,170 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sung Shan Maru* (Japanese) from Shanghai and Swatow, 360 tons general for Hong Kong and 559 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Mishima Maru* (Japanese) from Melbourne and Manila, 330 tons general for Hong Kong, and 3,312 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Ming Lee* (Chinese) from Bangkok and Hoilow, 18,292 packages general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Devadigge* (Chinese) from Haiphong, 1,900 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Poo Sang* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Produce* (Norwegian) from Saigon, 1,980 tons rice for Hong Kong.

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various steamers they acquired, says the Chamber of Commerce Report for 1926. In several instances, owners accepted payments of purchase prices in instalments. To Hong Kong Chinese, only three steamers were sold during the year. Chinese millers in Haiphong and Saigon are making every effort to be independent of timechartering, and are still in the market for the purchase of additional modern cargo and passenger steamers for their own business.

Lights On China Coast.

The sixth "miscellaneous series" of the List of Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoy, Beacons, etc., on the coast and rivers of China, 1927 has been published by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Chinese Maritime Customs, price \$2. Under the control of the various Customs districts are the following:—

	Number.
Lights	280
Light-vessels	8
Light-boats	35
Buoys	317
Beacons	1,287
Total	1,908

In the volume full details are given as to the position and nature of each mark, which will be found of great use to mariners on China waters.

"Aki Maru."

The *Aki Maru* (N.Y.K.) arriving yesterday from Yokohama, had on board 158 passengers. Of these 20 were first-class passengers, 25 third-class passengers, and 114 steerage. All were for the Philippine Islands.

Marine Court.

Before Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday morning, two mistresses of fishing junks were fined \$3 each or five days' hard labour for dredging in the Naval Anchorage.

Chinese Passengers.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday 1,730 Chinese passengers entered the Colony. These were brought by eight steamers, most of them being returned emigrants.

Vessels In Port.

There were 71 vessels in port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. Of these, there were British, 23; American, 1; Norwegian, 13; Japanese, 11; Chinese, 13; Dutch, 3; Portuguese, 2; French, 1; Danish, 1.

Shipping Movement.

The P. & O. S.S. *Mongolia*, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on April 21st at 6 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

FOR APRIL, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 23rd	5.58 a.m.	6.48 p.m.
" 24th	5.57 "	6.47 "
" 25th	5.56 "	6.47 "
" 26th	5.56 "	6.47 "
" 27th	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 28th	5.54 "	6.48 "
" 29th	5.53 "	6.48 "
" 30th	5.52 "	6.49 "

BANK LINE LTD.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 5th May.

S.S. "CITY OF PERIN" ... Havre, London, & Hamburg ... 5th June.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

M.V. "FORBESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd May.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Port, Quilmaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhameane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Belotti, Lindoritz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Telephone: Central 4791.

[2]

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P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, RUSSIA, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,880	30th April, Noon	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	3rd May	Straits, Colombo and London.
"LABORE"	8,252	11th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	8,653	11th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, B'way, and Karachi.
"KALWA"	9,138	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"TRYPORE"	8,318	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,033	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, B'way & Karachi.
"MOORE"	10,198	25th May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,006	11th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	10,902	25th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAHARAJA"	9,144	25th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	11,120	31st July	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,006	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	16,819	24th Aug.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,123	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

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"OUTWARD MAILS.

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Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

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for

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CIGARETTES

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